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THREE CENTURIES OF ENGLISH  
BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY







GEORG WILLER

The father of booktrade bibliography, at the age of seventy-seven



THREE CENTURIES OF  
ENGLISH BOOKTRADE  
BIBLIOGRAPHY

AN ESSAY ON THE  
BEGINNINGS OF BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY  
SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF PRINTING  
AND IN ENGLAND SINCE 1595

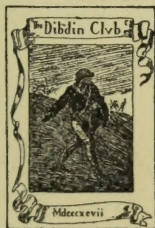
BY  
A. GROWOLL

*Author of "Booktrade Bibliography in the United States  
in the XIXth Century," &c*

ALSO  
A LIST OF THE CATALOGUES, &c., PUBLISHED  
FOR THE ENGLISH BOOKTRADE  
FROM 1595-1902

BY  
WILBERFORCE EAMES

*of The Lenox Library, New York*



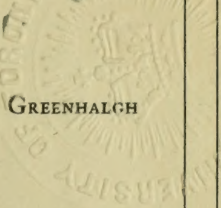
NEW YORK  
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## INTRODUCTORY NOTE.



THE present work was begun nearly nine years ago, and was originally intended simply as a general introduction to the author's account of booktrade bibliography in the United States in the nineteenth century. But the material grew to such dimensions that the gate threatened to become as large as the edifice for which it was intended. The author was therefore persuaded either to wait and treat the subject of English booktrade bibliography as a whole, embracing both England and the United States, or to treat the two countries separately. As the material for the United States was actually printed and ready for publication, the author chose the latter alternative,

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and in the summer of 1898 brought out the volume entitled, "Book-Trade Bibliography in the United States in the XIXth Century . . . to which is added A Catalogue of all the Books, printed in the United States, with the prices, and places where published, annexed. Published by the Booksellers in Boston, January, 1804," reserving the account of English booktrade bibliography for the present volume.

Encouraged by his friend, Mr. Wilberforce Eames, of the Lenox Library, New York, who generously offered to assist in preparing the bibliography appended to this volume, and then took upon himself the entire labor of compiling the list, the work grew apace, though frequently interrupted by the pressure of other duties. During the time that this volume has been in preparation Professor Edward Arber published his "Contemporary List of Books printed in England," in *Bibliographica*, volume iii; Mr. George Smith contributed to *The Library* for March, 1900, an interesting and informing article on "The Frankfort Book-Mart;" Mr. Henry R. Plomer published his "Short History

## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

of English Printing, 1476-1898 ;” and Max Spirgatis contributed to the *Sammlung Bibliothekswissenschaftlicher Arbeiten*, edited by Dr. Karl Dziatzko, (No. 15,) a full account of Georg Draudius’s “*Bibliotheca Exotica*,” to all of whom the author is indebted for much information. Besides these he has consulted and quoted, whenever practicable, the following :

Arber, Edward. Transcript of the Registers of the Company of Stationers of London, 1553-1640.

Archiv für Geschichte des deutschen Buchhandels ; hrsg. v. d. historischen Commission d. Börsenvereins der deutschen Buchhändler.

Ames, Joseph. Typographical antiquities, or, the history of printing in England, Scotland and Ireland . . . considerably augmented by W. Herbert ; and now greatly enlarged . . . by the Rev. Th. Frognall Dibdin. London, 1810-1819.

Collectio in unum corpus omnium libr . . . Francof., Nic. Basse, 1592.

Dunton, John. The life and errors of John Dunton, citizen of London. London, 1818.

Estienne, Henri. [Heinrich Stephan.] Francofordiense Emporium s. Francofordienses Nundinae. Geneva, 1574.

Hase, Oscar. Die Koberger. Eine darstellung des buchhändlerischen Geschäftsbetriebes in der Zeit des Überganges vom Mittelalter zur Neuzeit. 2. aufl. Leipzig, 1885.

### THREE CENTURIES OF

- Kapp, Friedrich. Geschichte des deutschen Buchhandels bis in das siebzehnte Jahrhundert. Leipzig, 1886.
- Knight, Charles. Shadows of the old booksellers. London, 1865.
- Lawler, John. Book auctions in England in the Seventeenth Century, 1676-1700. London, 1898.
- Meyer, Wilh. Bücheranzeigen d. 15. Jahrhunderts. *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, November, 1885.
- Roberts, William. The earlier history of English bookselling. London, 1889.
- Schwetschke, G. Codex nundinarius Germaniae literatae bisecularis. 1564-1846. Halle, 1820-1877.
- Timperley, C. H. Dictionary of printers and printing, with the progress of literature, ancient and modern. London, 1839.

It has been the author's aim, whenever possible, to give his information at first hand. In this direction he is under many obligations to Konrad Burger, the librarian of the Bibliothek des Börsenvereins at Leipzig, who also read and revised the first chapter of this book. Messrs. V. H. Paltsits of the Lenox Library, New York, Otto Harrassowitz of Leipzig, S. H. Whitaker of *The Bookseller*, and R. B. Marston, of Sampson Low, Marston & Co., both of London, also gave material assistance in bringing to light certain facts.

## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Conscious of all its defects, the author nevertheless hopes, inasmuch as a large amount of material, not easily accessible, has been brought together, that his work may have some interest, if not value, to the bibliographer and the student of literature and the booktrade.

A. GROWOLL.

102 EAST EIGHTY-NINTH STREET,  
NEW YORK, May 3, 1902.





TO

**Edward Marston**

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED SYSTEM  
OF ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY  
HISTORIAN OF THE TRADE  
A BOOK-LOVER AND A LOVER OF HIS PROFESSION  
THIS VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY  
DEDICATED

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# NOVORVM LI-

BRORVM, QVOS NVNDINAE

autumnales, Francoforti anno 1564.

celebratae, venales exhibuerunt,

CATALOGVS.

Ad exterorum Bibliopolarum, omniumq; rei Li-  
terariae Studioforum gratiam & vsum  
coempti, & venales expositi:

AVGVSTAE,

IN OFFICINA LIBRARIA

Georgij Vvilleri, ciuis & Bi-  
bliopolae Augustani.

Inferti sunt his nonnulli, ijdemq; perpauci vetu-  
stioris editionis libri, ob raram eorum & insi-  
gnem vtilitatem commendabiles, & iam  
multoties à doctis viris  
expetiti.

ANNO A SALVTIFERO VIR-  
ginis partu, M, D. LXIII.





Volentes sibi comparare in fractis libros mag-  
ni diligencia correctos. ac in hmoi lra mo gunne  
impissos. bñ annuatos. veniāt ad locū habitato-  
ris in fractis pū.

Primo pulcrā bibliam in pergamento.

Item scōam scōe beati thome de aquino.

Item quartū scriptū eiusdē.

Item tractatū eiusdē de eccie sacris ⁊ articulis fidei.

Item Augustini de doctrina xpiana. cum tabula  
notabili pdicantibus multū p̄ficua.

Item tractatū de rōne et sciētia.

Item in gr̄m ioh̄ an̄ gerson de custodia lingue.

Item solatorū timoreate oscie venerabilis fratris

iob̄anis mider sacre theologie p̄fessoris eximij.

Item bullā p̄ n̄ p̄. sc̄di contra thurcos.

Item historia de p̄ntacōe beate marie ⁊ gimis.

Item canonē misse cū p̄facoibz ⁊ p̄ aratoris suis.

anap̄bomis in magna ac grossa littera.

Item iohanne ianensem in catholicon,

Item sextum decreta iū. Et clemētiā cum apparatu

106 annis andree.

Item in iure civili. Institutiones.

Item arbores de analogitate ⁊ affinitate.

Item libros nullij de officijs. Cū eiusdē paradoxis.

Item historia griseclis. de maxia ostentia mlierū

Item historiam Leonardi aretini exlocatio de a-

more Canecri filie figuris in Duiscardum.

**hec est littera psalterij**

*Venditor librorū republiis est in hospicio Sudo p̄m̄ nullij mima.*

## THE BEGINNINGS OF BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY



BIBLIOGRAPHY in every country was, from the introduction of printing, almost entirely a book-trade matter, and such, for the greater part, it has continued to be. In Germany, the fatherland of the booktrade, the beginnings of bibliography may be found in the hand-lists, or posters, announcing one or more books, similar to those employed earlier by the copyists, that were fastened to the doorposts of churches, the time-honored rendezvous for the dealers in manuscripts. In university towns these lists were attached to the doors of the university, the *bursae*, or students' lodging-houses, the tavern, or on the wall near the stand or booth where the printer's travelling man, or the itinerant bookseller or

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peddler, exposed his stock for sale. Generally, these announcements were printed in folio; later they were printed on quarto or octavo sheets for insertion in books or for distribution. One of the earliest of these lists known to be in existence now, is that issued in 1469 by Johann Mentel, of Strassburg. These lists, or catalogues, for such they were to all intents and purposes, as a rule begin with "*Cupientes,*" or "*Volentes emere,*" and close with the sentence "*Veniant ad hospicium . . .,*" and promise the buyer an opportunity to purchase cheap (*habebunt largam venditorem.*) The space left blank in Mentel's handbill seems to give evidence that his agents travelled about from place to place, and after their arrival filled in with pen and ink the names of the taverns where they lodged. From the fact that these early handbills were drawn up in Latin it may also be judged that the early printers dealt preferably with scholars and with the inmates of monasteries. Trade with the latter was no doubt profitable, since most of them were situated some distance from the main-travelled roads, and therefore depended for the reading matter upon the peddler or, as he more euphemistically styled himself, *bibliopola libri venales deportans.*

Although book catalogues seem to have be

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circulated at the Frankfurt fairs early in the sixteenth century, as appears from a reference to one in a letter addressed April 20, 1544, to Stephan Roth, entitled "Register der bucher so iczundt neu gedruckt vnd ausgegangen vnd iczige messe zu Frankfort gewest," the first comprehensive book catalogue printed in Germany was that issued in 1564 by Georg Willer, of Augsburg, the best-known bookseller of his time, who kept in stock, "on his own account," not only the books of the German printers, but those of all the leading printers of Europe as well, and who supplied not only private buyers but also the small dealers in books. Willer was the first bookseller to solicit and cultivate trade by means of catalogues. In fact, the principal aim of Willer, and later that of his Augsburg competitors, Johann Portenbach and Tobias Lutz, in publishing their catalogues, seems to have been to attract the bookbuying public and scholars who made pilgrimages from all countries to the Frankfurt fairs. To enable these buyers to place their orders in time to have them filled during the fair terms, these enterprising booksellers made every effort to issue their catalogues as far in advance of the fairs as possible. This practice, no doubt, prompted the Leipzig booksellers, on March 30, 1667, to insist that all

### THREE CENTURIES OF

transactions with strangers should be restricted to the first week of the fairs, the second week being reserved for the booktrade. All transactions with strangers, two weeks before or two weeks after the fairs, were positively prohibited. Frankfurt, it may be said in passing, was always most hospitable to strangers, and to this, as well as to the vastness and variety of the trade carried on in the illustrious free city on the Main, may be ascribed the popularity and cosmopolitan character of its fairs. In contrast to the practice at other fairs, the Frankfurt authorities did not levy heavy duties on foreign merchants, and took every precaution to ensure their personal safety.

Willer's first catalogue was entitled, "*Novorum librorum, quos nundinae autumnales, Francoforti anno 1564 celebratae, venales exhibuerunt, Catalogus. Ad exterorum Bibliopolarum, omniumque rei Literariae Studiosorum gratiam et usum coempti, & venales expositi: Augustae in officina libraria Georgij Vvilleri, civis & Bibliopolae Augustani. Inserti sunt his nonnulli, iidemque perpauci vetustioris editionis libri, ob raram eorum & insignem utilitatem commendabiles & iam multoties à doctis viris expetiti. Anno a salutifero Virginis partu, M.D. LXIIII.*" It was a quarto of ten leaves containing nineteen

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pages, and recorded the titles of two hundred and fifty-six books, arranged under classes. The name of printer or place of publication was not given in the earlier issues, though later the place of publication was as a rule included, and occasionally the name of the printer was supplied. As may be imagined, prices were always omitted. The catalogue was continued by Willer's sons, Elias and Georg, until 1627, and speedily found imitators. Nicolaus Bassäus, or, Basse, in 1592, collected the catalogues published by the Willers from 1564-1592, which, under the title of "*Collectio in unum corpus, omnium librorum qui in nundinis Francofurtensibus ab anno 1564 usque ad nundinas autumnales anni 1592 venales exhibuerunt,*" (in three quarto volumes,) formed an important reference work for the booksellers of that day.

Two other bibliographic aids for the bookseller of the seventeenth century may be mentioned in this connection: (1) Johannes Clessius's "*Vnivs Secvli; Eivsque Virorum Literatorum monvmentis tvn florentissimi, tvn fertilissimi: ab Anno Dom. 1500 ad 1602. Nundinarum Autumnalium inclusivæ, Elenchus consummatis-simus Librorum . . .*," published in two quarto volumes by Peter Kopff, of Frankfurt on the Main, in 1602, the second volume being entitled

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“Catalogi Librorvm Germanicorvm,” etc. (2) Georg Draudius’s “Bibliotheca Librorvm Germanicorvm Classica, Das ist: Verzeichnuss aller vnd jeder Bücher, so fast bey dencklichen Iaren, bis auffs Iahr nach Christi Geburt 1625, in Teutscher Sprach von allerhand Materien hin vnd wider in Truck ausgegangen, vnd noch den mehrertheil in Buchläden gefunden werden . . .,” published by the author at Frankfurt on the Main, in 1625. In the same year Draudius reprinted his “Bibliotheca Classica,” a record of educational works first issued in 1511; also, a “Bibliotheca Exotica,” one of the earliest attempts to collect in one volume the books printed in France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, England, Denmark, Bohemia and Hungary.

Willer’s enterprise formed the basis for the German *Mess Katalog*, which consists of two series—the first and older of which was published in South German Frankfurt on the Main, from 1564 to 1749, and the second from 1594 until the close of 1860, in North German Leipzig, which at the end of the eighteenth century ranked as the literary capital of Germany, having long before far outstripped its southern rival Frankfurt. These catalogues were published twice a year, the first at the Lenten Fair, afterwards called the Easter or Early Spring Fair, (*nundinae*



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*vernales*, occasionally, also, *quadragesimales*;) the second at the autumn or Michaelmas Fair, (*nundinae autumnales*.) At rare intervals—Leipzig, 1703 to 1709—catalogues were published for the New Year's Fair, (*nundinae hiemales*.)

The Frankfurt series of the *Mess Katalog* is of two classes: (1) those published as general book fair catalogues by private individuals, or the booksellers' catalogues, and (2) the official catalogues published by imperial license, and those that were published under the auspices of the Frankfurt town council. Among the private catalogues may be included those published by the Willers, from 1564 to 1627, and the Portenbach-Lutz catalogues, published from 1577 to 1616—issued first, jointly, by the heirs of Johann Portenbach and Tobias Lutz, all of Augsburg, from 1577 to 1580. From 1581 to 1590 the Portenbach-Lutz catalogue was published by Hans Georg Portenbach and Tobias Lutz. After that the partnership seems to have come to an end, and Hans Georg Portenbach published a catalogue under his own name from 1591 to 1599, while Tobias Lutz published one under his name from 1590 to 1613, after which, and until 1616, it was published by Hans Georg Lutz. At the Lent term, 1590, Peter Schmidt, (Fabricius,) a printer of Frankfurt, made the first

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but unsuccessful attempt to collect in one volume the titles of all the new books of one season. Besides these may be noted the catalogue of Christian Egenolph, the third of that name, Lent, 1594, and the catalogues of Paul Brachfeld, 1595 to 1598. The founder of the Egenolph house is known to history as the first to establish a press at Frankfurt about 1530. Brachfeld maintained book-shops at Frankfurt on the Main, at Leipzig and at Frankfurt on the Oder. To his first catalogue is prefixed an address to the reader, giving an interesting account of his effort to maintain a well-equipped book-shop in the city to supply the place of the bookmart between the time of the fairs. His attempt to establish a similar establishment at Leipzig was resisted by the booksellers and he and his associate, Hans Franck, were obliged to remove their stock and to pay a fine of fifty thalers each.

The *Mess Katalog* in time attained such great importance as an aid to literary intercourse, that the clerical party, particularly the Jesuits, sought to control its issue. For years their efforts were fruitless. In 1596 and 1597, however, when either inadvertently, or perhaps, as was charged, "with malicious purpose," all Catholic books were omitted from the four catalogues published by the Protestant booksellers during that period,

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the Catholic party was able to bring strong pressure to bear upon the Frankfurt Rath, or town council, to prohibit the further printing of book-fair catalogues by individual booksellers, and to order the publishing of the catalogues to be done under the supervision of the town council. The booksellers were thereupon obliged to file, at the chancery, printed copies of the title-pages—later the order was modified to admit manuscript transcripts of the title-pages—and in 1598 the first *Raths Katalog* was published under the title of “Catalogus Universalis,” edited by the Syndic Dr. Kaspar Schacher. This catalogue, which was continued to 1617, was furnished to the booksellers at one florin for twelve copies. From a contemporary account it appears that the edition consisted of 1200 copies, and that 800 copies were sold. The Frankfurt town council justified its action as taken in deference to censorship; in reality, the step was taken to placate the strong clerical majority of Emperor Rudolph II.’s book-commissioners, who were becoming steadily more autocratic and inquisitorial. The commissioners aimed to prevent the introduction of forbidden writings, and toward this end commanded that every book must have the name of author, printer and place of printing on the title-page, and required every printer and pub-

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lisher, before he opened his booth, to exhibit his stock and to submit a list of all new books—copies of the books not licensed being sent to the imperial chancery.

The first two official Frankfurt book-fair catalogues, those for the autumn term, 1598, and the Lent term, 1599, were published by Johann Feyerabend. After Feyerabend's death, the catalogue was published from the autumn fair, 1599, until the autumn fair of 1604, by Peter Kopff. From Lent, 1605, until Lent, 1608, it was published by Nicolaus Stein, and printed by Johann Saur. Kopff's catalogue for the autumn fair of 1602 is remarkable for the fact that it is the first one known to contain a bookseller's advertisement—not merely slipped between the leaves, but printed as part of the volume. This advertisement was in the form of a "*Catalogus der Newen Bücher, so in dem Ingolstädter Laden diese Herbstmess 1602, gefunden werden.*" As an indication of the growth of the publishing business in Europe it may be interesting to note that Kopff's catalogue for 1602 records 1137 titles as against the 256 recorded by Georg Willer thirty-seven years earlier. In 1608, Sigismund Latomus, of Frankfurt, (a pseudonym for Meurer or Mewrer, in English, mason,) by authority of the town council continued the of-

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ficial *Mess Katalog*, which, in the autumn of 1616, was threatened with a formidable rival in the catalogue published by imperial license under the editorship of Heinrich Kröner, a notary of Frankfurt. Kröner was coerced by the town council to discontinue his catalogue after the Lent fair in 1617, in which year Latomus, keen to note the signs of the times, succeeded in obtaining for himself the imperial license. The Latomus catalogue was continued by his heirs and their successors until 1750.

As it turned out, the action of the Frankfurt town council, possibly because its members conveniently overlooked the irregularities practiced by its citizens, was not far-reaching enough to satisfy the extreme wing of the Catholic party, which, in 1614, began to publish a Catholic *Mess Katalog*. The first of these catalogues appeared in Mayence. Later they were published in Frankfurt, and, after 1619, they were merged in the Munich catalogue. An earlier series of Catholic book-fair catalogues was published at Mayence by Johann Albinus from Lent, 1606, until Lent, 1608, and by Balthasar Lippius from 1611 until 1613.

The Leipzig *Mess Katalog* consists of two series, the older of which was begun by Henning Grosse, or Gross, senior, in 1595, when he

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printed the catalogue for the Michaelmas fair held in 1594. This was continued by him and his successors until 1759, under the following titles: "Catalogus novus omnium librorum," etc., 1595-1598; "Elenchi seu Indicis Quinquennalis Continuatio," 1599-1609; "Indicis Generalis Continuatio," etc., 1610-1619; "Catalogus Universalis hoc est [or 'sive'] Designatio omnium [or 'eorum'] librorum," etc., 1620-1732; and "Catalogus Universalis Oder Verzeichniss derer Bücher," etc., 1733-1759. Gross's series was continued by the Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, (successors to the Grossische Buchhandlung,) from 1759 till 1850. With these may be classed Abraham Lamberg's book-fair catalogues, published from the autumn of 1598, until Michaelmas, 1619. The modern *Mess Katalog* was published by Georg Wigand, from Easter, 1851, until Michaelmas, 1852; this was continued by Avenarius & Mendelssohn from Easter, 1853, until 1860. A collection of the catalogues of all the book fairs held in Germany from the issue of the first catalogue in 1564 to the founding of the first German booksellers' union in 1765 was published in 1850 under the title of "Codex nundinarivs Germaniae literatae bisecvlaris," with an introduction by Gustav Schwetschke. A second volume of the "Codex nundinarius," con-

Verzeichniß  
neuer Bücher,

die seit

Michaelis 1797 bis Juli 1798

wirklich erschienen sind,

nebst

Verlegern, Preisen

und einen

wissenschaftlichen Repertorium,

welche bei

Reinicke und Hinrichs

Buchhändlern in Leipzig auf der Grimmischen Gasse

No. 608. zu bekommen sind.

(Preis 8 gr.)





## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

tinuing the record of the book-fair catalogues from 1766 to 1846, was published in 1877. This was supplemented by a volume entitled "Verzeichniss der Bücher-Mess Kataloge nach G. Schwetschke's *Codex nundinarius*," published by Breitkopf & Härtel of Leipzig, in 1897.

In July, 1798, Reinicke & Hinrichs of Leipzig, now the J. C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung, published its first "Verzeichniss neuer Bücher," which contained an exact list of the books actually published from Michaelmas 1797 to July 1798. This bibliographical undertaking was intended to supersede the various Leipzig official and unofficial book-fair catalogues, all of which were more or less incomplete and contained notices of many books that were announced but not published. The pernicious custom of inserting in the book-fair catalogues the titles of books not yet printed was practiced early, and often gave rise to much bitter discussion and bad feeling. How annoying this practice was, especially to the foreign bookseller, may be judged from the following letter, dated July 18, 1653, addressed by James Allestrye, an English bookseller, to one of his patrons: "I perceive you have been at much pains to transcribe out of the Frankfurt catalogue divers books you desire, and I am sorry I cannot send them; but it is

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a very usual thing for the booksellers of Germany to send the titles of books to be put in the catalogue before they are printed, so that at present they are not to be had." Hinrichs's efforts were successful, and since 1798 this firm has published a semi-annual catalogue, of which the 200th volume made its appearance during the first half of 1898. This volume contained 832 pages and an index of 300 pages; the first catalogue of 1798 contained 168 pages and an appendix of 16 pages which covered fiction and drama.

This system of catalogues has been maintained, as will be noticed, by the German booktrade almost uninterruptedly up to the present day, and forms the basis of a fairly reliable bibliographic account of German literary activity for over three centuries. These catalogues, in the earlier period, inasmuch as they included a record of the productions of the whole of the European press, form the real basis of international bibliography; so much so, in fact, that other countries, especially France, are obliged to trace the beginnings of their bibliographic annals in the *Mess Katalog* of the German booktrade.

While naturally of the greatest value to the bibliographer, the early book-fair catalogues also claim the attention of the student of the history

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of printing. At Frankfurt, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, were shown, as a rule, the first fruits of every press on the Continent and abroad. Aldus, Plantin, the Elzevirs, as well as the printers of Geneva, Lyons, Paris, and those of Scotland and England, were in their day more or less regularly represented at Frankfurt, which city, especially during the Reformation period, came to be regarded as a haven of refuge for fugitives from all countries, especially for those from France, Flanders and England.

From earliest times, the English booktrade seems to have taken an interest in German book-fairs. The first English printer to be named in the Frankfurt catalogues is Thomas Vautrollier, also sometimes referred to as "Woltweller." Vautrollier was a French Protestant who settled in England about the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was admitted a brother of the Stationers Company, October 2, 1564. In 1584, having committed the indiscretion of printing some of the works of that "arch heretic, Jordanus Brunus," (Giardano Bruno,) he was obliged to flee to Edinburgh, where, according to a letter from Thomas Baker to Ames, "he first taught the Skottish nation the way of good printing, and there staid until such time as by the intercessions of friends he got his pardon," in 1587.

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Other English booksellers represented either in person or by proxy at Frankfurt were John Wolf, (who, in Strype's edition of "Stow's Survey," is referred to as a "fishmonger using printing,") William and Bonham Norton, Richard Whitaker, Henry Featherstone, Robert Martin, George Thomason, Joseph Barnes of Oxford, and John Bill. For upwards of one hundred years—at least, from the close of the sixteenth until well into the seventeenth century—there is abundant contemporary evidence in German trade annals, in the enterprise of John Bill, who published an English edition of the Frankfurt *Mess Katalog*, and in the numerous bulky catalogues of imported books published by such English booksellers as Featherstone, Thomason, and others, to justify us in assuming that the business done by the English booktrade with the booktrade of Germany must have been of considerable volume and importance. The influence of German booktrade bibliography upon English booktrade bibliography in the beginning of the seventeenth century, is also unmistakable, and is easily traced by those who have given the subject even the slightest attention.



THE  
FIRST PART OF  
the Catalogue of English  
printed Bookes:

Which concerneth such matters of Diuinitie, as haue bin either written in our owne Tongue, or translated out of anie other language: And haue bin published, to the glory of God, and edification of the Church of Christ in England.

*Gathered into Alphabet, and such Method as it is,  
by Andrew Maunsell, Bookefeller.*

Ynumquodque propter quid.



LONDON,  
Printed by Iohn VVindet for Andrew Maunsell, dwelling in Lothburie. 1595.

## MAUNSELL'S CATALOGUE.



THE German *Mess Katalog* no doubt inspired the conception of the first English booktrade catalogue, as it also, unquestionably, was the pattern after which the "term catalogues," published in England early in the seventeenth century at the Hilary,\* Easter, Trinity and Michaelmas terms, were compiled and published. In England, printers at first published books at their own expense, which they sold, each his own publication, either in the London market, at the fairs held in the North Hundred of Oxford, at Stourbridge, the famous market-town of Worcestershire, at St. Giles, and elsewhere,

\* Hilarymas is the festival of St. Hilary of Poitiers, whose day is January 13 in the Church of England, and January 14 in the Roman Catholic calendar.

### THREE CENTURIES OF

or by personally peddling them throughout the country. Regarding book fairs in England, Professor Rogers, in his "History of Agriculture and Prices," says: "In the latter part of the period before me—1401 to 1582—the fair of the North Hundred of Oxford, held at the beginning of September, though it never approached the dimensions of Stourbridge, was a famous place for the sale of books." And, "New works were virtually published at fairs, and it is in this way, I think, that we can account for the publication and distribution of that mass of literature which, issued after the period comprised in these volumes, is remarkably copious. By what means, for instance, could the exceedingly numerous works of Prynne have been distributed? In what manner did the publisher or printer reach his customer? Advertisements were unknown, patrons and subscription lists were equally matters of the future. But books were got at and probably through these fairs, which were exceedingly numerous in the autumn months, and where, even though the books were unlicensed and considered dangerous, the dealer and the purchaser found means to know each other. I have more than once found entries of purchase for college libraries with a statement that the book was bought at St. Giles's Fair."



## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

William Chapman, in *The Bookworm*, in 1888, says, "Stourbridge Fair was the most important book fair in the kingdom, probably on account of its contiguity to Cambridge. Here came grave dons and festive students from the universities, and it must have been a very interesting sight in those days; even now, though there are no bookstalls, it is one of the noisiest fairs to be found in England."

The capital which individual publishing required, soon rendered it expedient to divide the hazard and the profit; the printers and booksellers were thus enabled to produce a greater variety of publications, and so sales catalogues became a necessity. The practice of diminishing the individual risk by dividing the cost of publishing into shares, each partner being liable for his portion of the cost, and taking a proportionate number of copies, lasted until early in the present century—both in England and in the United States. The books that were thus issued under a collective imprint were first known as "Share-Books;" later they were called "Chapter-Books," because the meetings of the booksellers who combined to publish them were, as a rule, held at the Chapter Coffee House. At the meetings at which these stock arrangements were made and similar enterprises undertaken, mutual

THREE CENTURIES OF

understandings were reached and mutual agreements entered into by the booksellers as to various methods of conducting the business.

The following, taken from Welsh's "A Bookseller of the Last Century," is an example of an account kept by one of the partners in a "Share-Book" enterprise:

AINSWORTH'S DICTIONARY. 4to.

*Dr.*

*Cr.*

March 24, 1773.

<p>No. 5000 printed, which cost, paper and print,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">£2583 6 8</p> <p>My share being <math>\frac{1}{45}</math>th, comes to £57 7s., which produces 111 Bks. at 10s. 4d. for which I sent Mr. Strahan my draft on Cornwall, May 31, 1773. See his acct. in London Ledg. no. 5, fol. 156.</p>	<p>By 111 Books in Mr. Crowder's hands, my property carrd. to his acct. in London Ledger. <math>\frac{5}{189}</math> delvd. by Mr. Strahan. By 2 Books from Mr. Crowder, Jan. 31, 1775. By 109 sold Mr. Edwd. Johnston at 11s. 10d. per book.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">£64 9 10</p> <p>Carried to Cash-Book, Feb. 1, 1775, and Lndn. Ldgr.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><math>\frac{5}{168}</math></p>
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AINSWORTH'S DICTIONARY. 8vo.

<p>No. 8000, my share, <math>\frac{1}{45}</math> 178 Bks. costs 4s. per book,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">£35 12 0</p>	<p>Jan. 31, 1775.</p> <p>By 178, at 4s. 6d. per Bk., sold Mr. Edwd. Johnston at 4 this day, £4 1 0</p> <p>Carried to Cash-Book, Feb. 1, 1775.</p>
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## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

The first catalogue intended chiefly for the English booktrade, so far as can be ascertained, was published in London, in 1595. It was compiled by Andrew Maunsell, a draper, who became a bookseller some time between 1570 and 1576—it is difficult to determine the exact date because the Register of the Company of Stationers for those years is missing. Ames finds “nothing was printed for him, nor mentioned in his catalogue, before 1576.” He was established for some time at the Parrot in St. Paul’s Churchyard, and afterwards at the Brazen Serpent, in the same churchyard. Later, and until his death, he lived in Lothbury, where he had a shop in the Royal Exchange. He was a bookseller rather than a printer, though he had many books licensed to him and printed for him, the most noted among which was his catalogue. He published a number of works against the Romanists by Archbishop Bancroft’s well-known chaplain, Thomas Rogers. He also “undertook” at least two of Thomas Churchyard’s\* books, dated 1578 and 1579 respectively, and in 1583 joined with H. Denham, T. Chard,

\* Thomas Churchyard, 1520–1604, was a native of Shrewsbury and a domestic to the celebrated Earl of Surrey. He was author of many curious prose and poetical pieces. See Disraeli’s “Calamities of Authors.”

### THREE CENTURIES OF

and W. Broome, in bringing out, in folio, a translation, by Anthony Martin, of Peter Martyr's "Commonplaces."

Maunsell's catalogue is of particular value, bibliographically speaking, as it records the names of a number of authors and the titles of many books long since lost or forgotten. The catalogue, so far as it was completed, is in two parts, the first of which is entitled as follows: "The | First Part of | the Catalogue of English | printed Bookes: | Which concerneth such matters of Di- | uini- | nitie, as haue bin either written in our owne Tongue, or | translated out of anie other language: And haue bin | published, to the glory of God, and edification | of the Church of Christ in England. | *Gathered into Alphabet, and such Method as it is,* | by Andrew Maunfell, *Bookefeller.* | Vnumquodque propter quid. | [Vignette.] | London, | Printed by Iohn VVindet for Andrew Maunfell, dwel- | ling in Lothburie. 1595." The vignette on the title-page bears the device of a pelican and its offspring in a nest, round which is wound the legend "*Pro Lege Rege, et Grege,*" and the paraphrase: "Love kepyth the Lawe, obeyeth the Kynge, and is good to the Common Welthe."

This volume was dedicated (1) "To the Queenes Most Sacred Maiestie;" (2) "To the

## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Reuerend Diuines, and Louers of Diuine Bookes;” and (3) “To the Worshipfull the Master VVar- dens, and Assitants of the Companie of Station- ers, and to all other Printers and Booke-sellers in generall.” In the dedicatory epistle to Queen Elizabeth, Maunsell tells Her Majesty that “seeing that these diuine Bookes are so mightily increased since Your MA. blessed raigne, I have thought it worth my poore labour to collect a Catalogue of them, whereby Her Maiesties most faithfull and louing subjects may be put in remembrance of the workes of so excellent Authors.” The “Reuerend Diuines,” are advised that “The ancient Popish Bookes that haue beene Printed heere, I haue also inserted among the rest, but the books written by fugitive Papistes, as also those that are written against the present gouernment, I did not thinke meete for me to meddle with at all.”\*

The third dedication, to the Company of Stationers, is of especial literary and bibliopolic interest, not only because it furnishes an insight into

\* Both defects, according to Sidney Lee, (“Dictionary of National Biography,”) are supplied in manuscript by a contemporary, in a copy of the catalogue in Trinity College Library, Cambridge. They are also supplied in a copy once owned by “Tho. Leigh,” now in the library of The Grolier Club, of New York.

### THREE CENTURIES OF

Maunsell's plan of publication, but for his naïve hints upon bibliography, pertinent even three hundred years after they were written. "Seeing also," (to quote Maunsell, *verbatim et literatim*,) "many singuler Bookes, not only of Diuinitie, but of other excellent Arts, after the first Impreffion, so spent and gone, that they lie euen as it were buried in some few studies: That men desirous of such kind of Bookes, cannot aske for that they neuer heard of, and the Booke-feller cannot show that he hath not:— I haue thought good in my poor estate to vndertake this most tire-some businesse, hoping the Lord will send a blessing vppon my labours taken in my vocation; Thinking it as necessarie for the Booke-feller (confidering the number and nature of them) to haue a Catalogue of our English Bookes: as the Apothecarie his *Dispensatorium*, or the Schoole-master his *Dictionarie*.

"By means of which my poore trauailes, I shall draw to your memories Bookes that you could not remember: And shew to the learned such Bookes as they would not thinke were in our own tongue: Which I haue not sleighted vp the next way, but haue to my great paines drawn the writers of any special argument together, not following the order of the learned men that haue written Latine Catalogues, *Gesner*, *Simler*,

## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

and our countriman, *John Bale*.<sup>\*</sup> They make their Alphabet by the Christen name, I by the Sir-name: They mingle Diuinitie, Law, Phisike, &c., together, I fet Diuinitie by itfelse: They set downe Printed and not Printed, I onely Printed, and none but such as I haue seene, hauing be-fides (because I would not bee iniurious to any man) left blanke roome heere and there through-out my Booke, that what I haue left out may easly bee inferted, or what new Booke cometh may be placed in due order. Concerning the Bookes which are without Authors names, called *Anonymi*, I haue placed them either vpon the Titles they bee entituled by, or else vpon the

\* Conrad Gesner, a Swiss scholar whose acquisition of knowl-edge was so extensive that he was styled "a miracle of learning," in 1545, at Zürich, published his "Bibliotheca Universalis," the earliest attempt in this direction, if we except the feeble effort made in 1540 by Alexo Venegas, or Vanegas, to produce a general encyclopædia of literature. Gesner's work, in the form of a catalogue, gave the titles of all books of which its author could find trace, and was illustrated by a mass of bibliographic notes and criticism. Joseph Simler and Johann Jacob Frisius, from 1555 to 1585, issued enlarged editions of Gesner's work which long held a high place in the world of letters. In 1557, John Bale, Bishop of Ossory, in Ireland, published the first part of his "Scriptorum illustrium majoris Brytanniae," which, while it forms the founda-tion of English biography, inexact and partisan though it may be, has hardly any value as a bibliography.

### THREE CENTURIES OF

matter they entreate of, and sometimes vpon both, for the easier finding of them.

“Concerning the Bookes that bee translated, I haue obserued (if the translator doe set his name) the Author, the Matter, the Translator, the Printer or, (for whome it is Printed) the yeere, and the volume: For example, Lambert *Danæus*, his treatise of *Antichrist*, translated by Iohn *Swan*, Printed for Iohn Potter & Thomas Gubbin, 1589, in 4. The Author’s Sir-name, which is *Danæus*; the matter of the Booke, which is *Antichrist*; the translators Sir-name, which is *Swan*, are or should be, in *Italica* letters, and none other, because they are the Alphabetical names obserued in this Booke: Turne to which of these three names you will, and they will direct you to the Booke . . . Another example, Iohn *Iewell* Bishop of Sarum wrote diuers Sermons. I do not fet his Sermons with the rest of his workes, but I doe referre you to Sermons, saying vid. *Sermons*, and among the Sermons (fet together so neere as I can) you shall finde in the letter I, *Iewels* Sermons, his Text on euery Sermon, the Printer, the yeere and the volume. I shall not neede to make the like examples for *Catechismes*, *Praiers*, and such like: they are plaine Inough by one example.”

In the first part of his catalogue Maunsel



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records the titles of 2,639 books and sermons. In the copy in The Grolier Club library, annotated by a seemingly contemporary hand, 212 titles have been added, 106 being the tabooed "books written by fugitive Papistes, as also those that are written against the present government." Among the printers whose names occur oftenest are Winkin Deword, Richard Grafton, John Owen, John Cawoode, Richard Jones, Hugh Jackson, John Wolfe, Thos. Dawson, John Day, Richard Jugge, Robert Waldgrave, William Hill, William Powell, John Windet, Henry Denham, Christopher Barker, and Tho. Vautrollier.

In the same year Maunsell printed the second volume of his catalogue, which bears the following title: "The | Seconde part of the Cata- | logue of English printed Bookes: | *Eyther writ-  
ten in our owne tongue, or translated out of any |*  
other language: which concerneth the Sciences  
*Mathematicall, as Arith- | metick, Geometrie, Af-  
tronomie, Astrologie, Musick, the Arte of | VVarre,  
and Nauigation: |* And also, of *Phisick and Sur-  
gerie*: which haue beene published to the | glorie  
of God, and the benefit of the Common- | weale  
of England. | *Gathered into Alphabet, and such  
Method as it is, |* by Andrew Maunsell, Bookfel-  
ler. | *Vnumquodque propter quid.* | [Vignette.] | At

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London, | Printed by *James Roberts*, for *Andrew Maunsell*, | dwelling in Lothburie. 1595."

To this part, as to the first, Maunsell prefixed three dedications. The first was to Robert Devereux, the memorable Second Earl of Essex, whose arms, beautifully cut in wood, ornament the *verso* of the title. He is styled, as he truly was, "a most honorable Patrone of learned men and theyr works." The second dedication is to "The right worshipfull, the Professors of the Sciences Mathematicall, and to the learned Professors of Physicke and Surgery." The third is, as before, to the Company of the Stationers, whom he addresses as follows :

"Hauing shewed you in my former part the use of my Table, I will onely in thys shew you and the curteous readers that I haue set the Writers of Arithmetick, Mufick, Nauigation, and Warre together, vsing the playnest way I could deuise . . . Now it resteth, that I should proceede to the thirde and last part, which is of Humanity, wherin I shall haue occasion to shew what wee haue in our owne tongue, of Gramer, Logick, Rethoricke, Lawe, Historie, Poetrie, Policie, &c., which will, for the most part, concerne matters of Delight and Pleasure, wherein I haue already laboured as in the rest, but finding it so troublesome to get sight of Bookes, and so

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tedious to digest into any good methode, I haue thought good first to publish the two more necessarie parts, which, if I perceave to be well liked of, will whet me on to proceed in the rest (as God shall make me able) with better courage. Which businesse is not to be performed, as the Invention of any booke, nor as a translation which a man hath before him; but it will aske a long time to finde, and many places to searck, ere a man shall come to anything that may satisfie him; that he may thinke he cometh neer the number of good books that haue been published."

The second part of Maunsell's catalogue records the titles of 321 books; to the Grolier Club copy 50 titles have been added in manuscript, making a total of upwards of three thousand printed items recorded in the two parts.

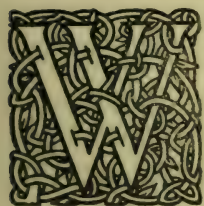
That Maunsell's catalogue was "well liked of" by his contemporaries and colleagues appears from the following entry in the Register of the Company of Stationers: "April 19, 1596. Whereas Andr. Maunfell hath taken paines in collecting & printing A catalogue of bookes, whiche he hath dedicated to the Company: Hauing also been a petitioner to them for some considerac'on towards his paines & charges. Be yt remembered that therevpon the

### THREE CENTURIES

Comp. of their meere beneuolence haue bestowed vpon him in money & bookes the some of — for which he yieldeth thanks, holding himself fully contented without expectac'on of any further matter, or benefit, &c. The particulars of which money & bookes appere in a Booke thereof made, conteyning the names of the persons that contributed to the fame."

After the publication of the second part of his catalogue Maunsell's health declined, and late in 1596 he died. It is a matter of regret that this enthusiastic pioneer in the field of English booktrade bibliography was not permitted to round out the work he projected by publishing the third part of his catalogue which would doubtless have been the most interesting.

FORTY YEARS OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC  
ENDEAVORS, 1618-1658.



WITH Maunsell's death, booktrade bibliography in England languished for nearly a quarter of a century. Then the London trade seems to have roused itself, and, in 1618-19, it produced "A Catalogve of such English Bookes as lately haue bene, and now are in Printing for Publication. From the ninth day of October, 1618, vntill Easter Terme [May, 1619,] next ensuing." The catalogue was printed by William Jaggard, but does not seem to have survived the first issue. It contained the following list of London publishing houses doing business in May, 1619: William Aspley, at The Parrot; William Barret, who, with Edward Blount, succeeded John Flasket at the Black Bear in

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St. Paul's Churchyard; William Bladen, for whom was printed "A briefe Relation of the Discovery and Plantation of Nevv England," supposed to be written by Sir Ferdinando Gorges; Jacob Bloome, Nicholas Bourne, John Budge, at the Great South Doore of Paul's; Walter Burre, at the Crane; Nathaniel Butter, of the Pied Bull, St. Paul's, near St. Augustine's Gate, to whom belongs the honor of first issuing "King Lear;" John Grismand, of Ivy Lane, who was also a type-founder, and one of the founders of the "Companie of Printers;" Henry Featherstone, Isaac and William Jaggard, who are best known as the printers of the works of Shakespeare, and who were associated in the production of the first folio of Shakespeare's works which came from the press of Isaac Jaggard and Edward Blount "at the charges of William Jaggard, Edward Blount, J. Smethwicke, and William Aspley;" William Jones, one of the printers of William Prynne's noted book, "The Histrio-Mastix, the Player's Scourge or Actor's Tragedie;" Matthew Lownes, whose shop was in St. Paul's Church-yard, and who, from 1566 to 1625, sold many books in conjunction with William Jaggard; Samuel Man, Thomas Man, who was recognized as the leading man in the trade of his day; Robert Milbourne, Nicholas

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Okes, Thomas Heywood's favorite publisher, an obstinate offender against the law prohibiting the printing of unlicensed books; John Parker, Ralph Rounthwaite, Simon Waterson, and Edward Weaver. This list does not include the King's Printers and other Patentees.

In 1617, John Bill, who, as already mentioned, was a frequent visitor to the Frankfurt and other continental fairs, began to issue twice a year, in April and October, a London edition of the Frankfurt *Mess Katalog*, and continued its publication for about eleven years under the following regular *Mess Katalog* title: "Catalogvs Universalis pro Nvndinis Francofvrtensibus [Vernalibus, or, Autumnalibus,] de anno ——." Though some of these London editions bear the word *Francofvrti* on the title-page, they can be readily distinguished from the official *Mess Katalog*, as Professor Edward Arber points out, partly by the different appearance of the type, and partly by Bonham Norton's device of a flying mercury with his foot on a globe, that appears on some of the title-pages. The first eleven numbers have no English supplements. These appear four years later when Bill published a "Catalogvs Universalis pro Nvndinis Avtvmnalibvs, de anno 1622. Books printed in English since the last Vernal Mart, which was

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in April, 1622, till the present October, [and continued twice a year until October 1626."] Professor Arber thinks it is certain that "Bill printed twenty-three numbers of his edition of the *Mess Katalog*, (Vernalibus, 1617, to Vernalibus, 1628,) though the British Museum Library and the Bodleian Library together cannot make up a complete set of it." Bill's name [Ioan. Billius] appears for the last time in the Frankfurt *Mess Katalog* for 1629. After that we find the names of Gumfred Robinson, of London, in 1630, Sam Browne and Richard Whittaker, both of London, in 1631, etc.

John Bill, Printer to their Majesties King James I, and King Charles I, was born in 1576, in the parish of Much Wenlock, County of Salop. At the age of sixteen, July 25, 1592, he was apprenticed for eight years to John Norton, "citizen and stacioner of London." On January 19, 1601, he was sworn and admitted freeman of the Stationers Company. His first publication was registered May 6, 1604. He was associated at different times with Robert Barker and Bonham Norton in printing Bibles and Prayer Books; in fact, it has recently been discovered that both John Bill and Bonham Norton were in partnership with Robert Baker, probably at the time of the printing of the "Authorized



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Version," and it may very well be that they advanced money to Barker to enable him to carry through the undertaking. The complicated relations of these three men are fully and very interestingly set forth in an account of "The King's Printing House under the Stuarts," by Henry R. Plomer in *The Library*, October, 1901. In 1618 Bill and Norton were licensed Printers to the King for Ireland.

Shortly after Bill had established himself in business, he began to make frequent and extensive journeys on the continent in search of literary treasures for his patrons, chief among whom were King James and Sir Thomas Bodley. He was a well-known, and, no doubt, welcome visitor at the fairs held at Paris, Strassburg and Frankfurt. His frequent and long-continued absences from London and the consequent neglect of his interests there probably caused his failure. For a time after his death, May 5, 1630, or, according to some, 1632, his business was carried on by Mistress Joyce Norton, the widow of John Norton, and Master Whittaker, to whom the whole of Bill's stock was assigned. Subsequently, and until 1700, it was conducted by his son John—probably the "Protestant Bill, Printer to our Sovereign Lady," to whom John Dunton makes reference—and his partners Hills & New-

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comb; then it passed into the hands of John Baskett early in the eighteenth century.

John Bill was the "sponsor" of Lord Bacon's greatest work, the "Instauratio Magna," which appeared during 1620. He is also reputed to have printed the first *London Gazette*, in the time of Charles I. According to Henry R. Plomer, ("A Short History of English Printing, 1476-1898,") Bill "appears to have been a man of shrewd business ability and some scholarship, as we find him writing in Latin to Dr. Widemann, of Augsburg, on the subject of books. He was also looked upon by the Government as an authority on matters concerning his business." He certainly was an enterprising bookseller and printer, and as such deserves greater recognition than seems to have been accorded to him either by his contemporaries or the writers of later times.

A London bookseller, whose name does not seem to have been connected with his work, published, in 1631, "A Catalogve of certaine Bookes which have beene Published, and (by authoritie) Printed in England, both in Latine and English, since the yeare 1626, vntill November this present yeare 1631. Now published for supply since the intermission of the *English Catalogue*, with intention hereafter to publish it

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exactly every yeare." A search after successors to this particular catalogue has proved fruitless.

In 1628 appeared what was probably the earliest, if not the first, Classed Catalogue of Foreign Books, issued by the importer, Henry Featherstone, and printed by John Legatt, the son-in-law of Robert Barker. Others noted by Professor Arber are those put out by Robert Martin in 1635; by George Thomason in 1637 and 1647; and by Octavian Pulleyn in 1657.

In 1655 John Rothwell published "A Catalogue of the most approved Divinity-Books, which have been printed or re-printed, about twenty yeares past, And continued down to this present year, 1655, Mensis Martii 26." A second catalogue, covering the period from 1635 to 1657, was published late in 1657, and was continued in a series of supplements until Rothwell's death in 1661.

In 1656 seemingly the first of the many catalogues of plays that were published at frequent intervals during the next century, was published in London. It was appended to "The Careless Shepherdes, a Tragi-Comedy, written by T. G." [Thomas Goffe.] The German custom of adding a catalogue of publications at the end of books, was imitated as early as 1649.

LONDON'S CATALOGUES, AND THE  
COMPANY OF STATIONERS' LIST.



HE publication in 1657 of William London's first catalogue forms an important incident in the earlier annals of English bookselling. It is entitled "A | Catalogue | of | The most vendible Books in *England*, | Orderly and Alphabetically Digested. . . ." This was reissued, with a supplement, in 1658 with the following title: "A | Catalogue | of | The most vendible Books in *England*, | Orderly and Alphabetically Digested; | Under the Heads of | Divinity, History, Phyfick, and Chy- | rurgery, Law, Arithmetick, Geometry, Aftro- | logie, Dialling, Measuring Land and Timber, Gage- | ing, Navigation, Architecture, Horfmanfhip, | . . . &c. | With | | Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Books, | for Schools

A  
CATALOGUE  
OF

The most vendible Books in *England*,  
Orderly and Alphabetically Digested;

Under the Heads of

Divinity, History, Physick, and Chyr-  
surgery, Law, Arithmetick, Geometry, Astro-  
logie, Dialling, Measuring Land and Timber, Gage-  
ing, Navigation, Architecture, Horsmanship,  
Faulconry, Merchandize, Limning, Military  
Discipline, Heraldry, Fortification and  
Fire-works, Husbandry, Garden-  
ing, Romances, Poems,  
Playes, &c.

WITH

Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Books,  
for Schools and Scholars.

The like Work never yet performed by any.

*constant.*

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*Varietas Delectat.*

*London. Jun. 1663*

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LONDON,

Printed in the Year 1658.




## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

and Scholars. | The Like Work never yet performed by any . . .” The volume was dedicated “To the Gentry, Ministers of the Gospel and others. Of a peculiar choice to the *Wife, Learned and Studious* in the Northern Counties of *Northumberland, B<sup>ppk</sup> of Durham, Westmerland and Cumberland.*” These are addressed as “Gentlemen, (For such should be Scholars, and Scholars are no less.)” The catalogue, as well as its very interesting “Introduction to the Use of Books,” was at first generally attributed to William Juxon, Bishop of London; later to Thomas Guy, the famous London bookseller and printer, and founder of Guy’s Hospital, and to others; but it has long been definitely ascertained that its author as well as publisher was William London, a bookseller of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who also undertook some publishing in partnership with London firms, and whom Dibdin considered to be “a man of no mean intellectual powers.” The “Epistle To the Most Candid and Ingenious Reader” concludes thus: “*And though the Wise man saies, that of writing Books there is no end (which I think is meant of such as are writ to no end,) yet I hope this reducement of Many into One, may prove of some good advantage, and to some good end, and that without prejudice to Solomons Text.*”

### THREE CENTURIES OF

The entries in most cases are quite full, as may be seen from this example, which is by no means an exceptional case :

 *Mr. Fenner.* His Works complete in one vol. newly printed, or in fundry volumes apart, *viz.* 1, A Treatise of the Affections, or the Souls Pulse, whereby a Christian may know whether he be living or dying, with a description of their Nature, signs and symptoms, with directions for the right use and ordering of them. 2<sup>ly</sup> The Souls Looking-glass, lively representing its estate before God ; with a Treatise of Conscience, wherein the Definitions and Distinctions thereof are unfolded, and severall cases resolved. 3<sup>ly</sup> Christs Allarum to drowsie Saints, or Christs Epistles to his Churches. 4<sup>ly</sup> Wilfull Impenitency the grossest self-murder, and all they that are guilty of it, tryed and condemned. 5<sup>ly</sup> The Spirituall mans Directory, guiding a Christian in the path that leads to true blessedness, teaching how to believe, obey, and pray. 6<sup>ly</sup> Hidden Manna ; or the Mystery of saving grace, wherein the peculiarity of Gods speciall grace to the elect is asserted, and divers Objections of Pelagians and Arminians about the power of the will of man to supernaturall good, are fully answered and confuted. 7<sup>ly</sup> The Riches of Grace, shewing the value and excellency of a gracious spirit, by comparing it with the nature and spirits of wicked men. 8<sup>ly</sup> The Continuation of Christs Allarum to drowsie Saints, with a Treatise of effectuall Calling, the killing power of the Law. The spiritual Watch ; The New Birth ; Ingrafting into Christ ; On the Sabbath. 9<sup>ly</sup> Twenty Nine Sermons on fundry Texts, *viz.* The use and benefit of Divine Meditations ; Danger of deferring repentance ; Vain thoughts arraigned at the Barre of Gods Justice ; The Judgment of the World by Saints at the last day ; The punishment of unworthy Com-



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municants; The Duty of Communicants; The Duty of Reprovers, and Persons reproved; The misery of earthly thoughts; The necessity of Selfdenyall; The efficacy of importunate Prayer; The necessity of Gospel obedience; Caveat against late repentance; The Sovereign Virtue of the Gospel; A Funeral Sermon, signs of Gods forsaking a people; The Sacrifice of the faithfull; The misery of creatures by the fall of man; The Christians imitation of Christ; The enmity of the Wicked to the light of the Gospell; Gods impartiality in his Judgments; Dignity of Saints; Time of Gods Grace limited; Spirituall Mortification; Sin and danger of Hypocrisie; Reformation under correction; The way to prevent desolation. *folio.*

The catalogue contained, besides the dedication and other introductory matter already referred to, a list of "Divinity Books Alphabetically digested;" "History With other Pieces of Humane Learning Intermixed, Alphabetically digested;" "Books of Physick and Chyrurgery;" "Books of the Common and Civil Law;" "Books of the Mathematics, *viz.* Arithmetick, Geometry, Musick, Astronomy, Astrology, Dialling, measuring of Land and Timber, Gageing Vessels, Navigation, Architecture, &c. Also Of Horsemanship, Faulconry, Merchandize, Limning, Millitary Discipline, Heraldry, Fire-Works, Husbandry, &c.;" "Romances, Poems and Playes;" and "Hebrew, Greek and Latin Bookes. Such As falls not directly under the

### THREE CENTURIES OF

Heads of Divinity, Physick, or Law, &c. *But*  
Are properly usefull for Schooles and Scholars.”  
The colophon to the catalogue reads :

“ All forts of School-Books that’s Tranflated, *cum multis*  
*aliis*, but of Books there is no  
*FINIS.*”

The appendix to the main catalogue is entitled “A | Svpplement | of | New Books, | Come forth since *Auguft* the firft 1657. | till *June* the firft 1658. | Which is intended to be continued from | Year to Year. | Beginning | At *June* the firft, 1658. Where this ends.”

In 1660 London published “A | Catalogue | of | New Books, | By way of Supplement to the former. | *Being* | Such as have been Printed from that | time, till *Eafter-Term*, 1660. | Vignette | *London*, | Printed by *A. M.* and are to be fold by *Luke Fawn* at the | Parrot in *Pauls Church-Yard*, and *Francis Tyton* at the | Three Daggers in *Fleetstreet*, 1660.” In his preface to the Reader in this volume London says: “I thought some more fit for this Work, would have purfued it, whereby I hoped to have performed my promise by a Proxie; but finding the contrary, and confidering the ufe of it, I have kept my engagement alive by this Supplement. It might have been more perfect, if done by one nigher the mint of Books; and

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therefore the defects of a work so distanced, may I hope amongst the understanding pass uncensured. Some might have been instrumental in a more exact production, who with the Dog in the manger, will neither eat hay, nor suffer the Horse; yet this I can assure, that none or few Pieces of account are escaped, and if any, they shall begin with the next years fruits: And so farewell."

In London's main catalogue, issued in 1658, are recorded 3096 titles, viz.: Divinity 1632; History, etc., 468; Physick and Chyrurgery, 145; Law, 146; Mathematics, etc., 227; Romances, 57, including two folio editions of "Don Quicksot;" Poems, 90; Plays, 103, including folio editions of Johnson, Mr. Beaumont and Flecher, and Mr. Shakspear; and Hebrew and Latin Bookes, 228. In the "Supplement of New Books," August 1, 1657, till June 1, 1658, 106 books are recorded as follows: Divinity, 60; History, 25; Physick and Chyrurgery, 8; Law, 9; Poems, 4. In his "Catalogue of New Books," covering the period from June 1, 1658, till Easter Term, 1660, London reports 396 new books as follows: Divinity, 227; History, 75; Physick-Books, 20; Law, 18; Mathematicks, 17; Poems, 18; Plays, 11; School Books, 10. As to the correctness of

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these figures, making a total of 3,598 titles, we have London's assurance "that none or few Pieces of account are escaped."

London's undertaking attracted attention even outside of booktrade circles. In 1663 Francis Hawkins, the Jesuit, issued a new edition of his "Youth's Behaviour," in the appended "table" or glossary of which he inserted the entry: "*Catalogue*: a roule of names, or, register, a cataloging of Books which Mr. London, book-feller of Newcastle, hath published." Dibdin notices London's Catalogue under the head or "Pleasures of the Mind," in his edition of More's "Utopia," vol. ii., pages 260-284, and gives a specimen of the introduction, which he thought might remind the reader of Sir Thomas Browne, and of which he rightly says, "such an excellent treatise has never since accompanied any bookseller's catalogue." And truly, London's essay on the use of books is not unworthy to rank with the Bishop of Durham's "Philobiblon," and deserves to be better known to bookmen than it is.

Three years later, in 1664, Samuel Speed, at The Rainbow, near the Inner Temple Gate, in Fleet Street, offered for sale "A Catalogue of such Books as have been Entered in the Register of the Company of Stationers: And Printed

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from the 25. of December, 1662. to the 25. of December, 1663. Published by G. T. [George Tokefield,] Clerk to the Company of Stationers." On the last page of the Catalogue announcement is made that "The like catalogue hereafter is intended to be yearly fet forth by the Clerk aforefaid;" but the fire of London, in 1666, very likely interfered with the enterprise.

The fire proved particularly disastrous to the booksellers. According to present valuation the loss of the books destroyed by the fire in the vaults of the metropolitan cathedral and other churches, especially in those of St. Faith's and Christ church, as well as in their warehouse at Stationers Hall, is estimated at £1,000,000. So much is certain that the booksellers dwelling about St. Paul's were almost undone, and for months there was a dearth of books, especially of Latin and imported books.

Naturally advantage was taken by the booksellers of this state of affairs to raise the prices of such books as could be collected, on the plea that all the books had been burnt up. Thomas Rookes, who kept a shop in Gresham College, next the Stairs or Warehouse in Moore-Fields, against the Cardinal's Cap, appears to have been a rare exception, both in being fortunate in having books for sale and in fair dealing, as may

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be gathered from the introduction to a book list circulated by him in 1667. Professor Arber discovered the list in the Bodleian Library and quotes the "Advertisement" as follows: "The late conflagration consumed my own, together with the stock of books (as it were) of the Company of Stationers, London. Since that lamentable disaster, next my own loss, this doth trouble me, that when any of those few ingenious persons who desire books, inquire after them; they are often answered (by such as have them not,) that they are all burnt. Which discourageth any further inquiry, not only to the Learned, but even of country Chapmen. Wherefore to let all men know, notwithstanding the late dreadful calamity, that there are books yet to be had; and for the convenience of ingenious buyers: I publish the ensuing Catalogue."

The fire, however, had an evil in its train that threatened to become more blighting to learning than the scarcity of books, namely the increase of imperfect and inaccurate texts. The cause of this was, to quote Evelyn: "principally the Stationer driving as hard and cruel a bargain with the printer as he can: and the printer taking up any smatterer in the tongues, to be the less loser; an exactness in this no ways importing the stipulation: by which means

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errors repeat and multiply in every edition, and that most notoriously in some most necessary school-books of value." To prevent this abuse, Evelyn suggested that, first, it should be decided which particular text be in the future followed; secondly, that a censor should be appointed; and thirdly, that the expense of the two be borne by the Company.

The evil continuing, a proclamation was issued on May 12, 1680, for suppressing "the printing and publishing of unlicensed news-books and pamphlets which were characteristic for inaccuracy and wilful perversion of news." On May 21, 1685, an order was issued to the Stationer's Company by the censor of the press, Sir Roger L'Estrange, authorizing regulations by which law books were to be licensed by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Keeper, the Lord Chief Justice, or by some one appointed by them; historical books by the Secretary of State; books of Heralds by the Earl Marshal; divinity, philosophy, arts and sciences either by the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London. The Chancellors to have sole jurisdiction in this matter in their Universities. The Stationer's Company had strict orders to see that this law was enforced, and that no unlicensed books be entered or published at their Hall.

CLAVEL'S BIBLIOGRAPHIC WORKS  
& THE TERM CATALOGUES.



IN November, 1668, John Starkey, bookseller at The Mitre, in Fleet Street, near Temple Bar, published the first of the so-called "Term Catalogues," which thereafter, until June, 1709, were issued four times a year, about the middle of the four law terms — in November for the Michaelmas Term, in February for the Hilary Term, in May for the Easter Term, and in June for the Trinity Term. The Catalogue was entitled "Mercurius Librarius, or, a Catalogue of Books Printed and Published in . . .," the date of the term following. The first two numbers were compiled by Starkey alone; the next five by Starkey and Robert Clavel, of whose special work notice will be taken later.





# A CATALOGUE of BOOKS continued,

Printed and Published at London in Michaelmas-Term, 1680.

## Diversity.

**A** Bible in Folio with a Chronology and Index for the use of Churches and Gentlemens Chapels, printed at the Theatre in Oxford, and sold by *M. Pitt, P. Parker, T. Guy, and W. Leake*, Bookfellers in London.

A Sermon Preached before the Honourable House of Commons, at *St. Margarets Westminster*, Novemb. 5. 1680. By *Henry Dove*, D. D. quarto: price 6 d. printed for *H. Broms*, at the Gun, and *B. Tonks*, at the Ship in *St. Pauls Church-Yard*.

A Sermon Preached before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, Sept. 2. 1680. being the Anniversary Fast, for the burning of London, by *Gilbert Burnet*, D. D. quarto: price 6 d.

*Speculum Baxterianum*, or *Baxter* against *Baxter*, being sober and useful Reflections upon a Treatise of *Mr. Rich. Baxter*, Stiled, Sacrilegious desertion of the Holy ministry rebuked and tolerated: Preaching of the Gospel vindicated. With a most serious Preface to the same, out of the said *Mr. Baxter*, made reasonable to be published, by *Mr. Baxters* late hasty answer to Doctor *Stillingfleets* Sermon, quarto: price 1 s.

A Sermon Preached before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, Sept. 5. of Novemb. 1680. being the Anniversary thanksgiving for deliverance from the Powder Treason, by *William Cowe* D.D. quarto: price 6 d. All three printed for *R. Chiswell*, at the Rose and Crown in *St. Pauls Church-yard*.

A Sermon Preached at Great Torrington in Devon, Sept. 14. 1680. at the Visitation of the right Reverend Father in God, *Thomas* Lord Bishop of Exon, by *John Elston* M. A. Rector of *Langtree*, quarto: price 6 d. printed for *R. Clavell*, at the Peacock in *St. Pauls Church-yard*.

The Happy Ascerick: or the best Exercise. To which is added a Letter to a person of Quality, concerning the Holy Lives of the Primitive Christians, by *Anthony Horneck* Preacher at the *Savoy*, in octavo, printed for *H. Mortlock*, at the Phoenix in *St. Pauls Church-yard*, and *St. Pauls* at the Black Raven over against *Bedford-house* in the Strand.

An answer to Dr. *Stillingfleets* Mischief of Separation, being a Letter written out of the Country to a person of Quality in the City, who took offence at the late Sermon of Dr. *Stillingfleets*. Dean of *St. Pauls*, before the Lord Mayor, quarto: price 6 d. sold by *S. Tymms* at the Kings Head in *Cornhill*.

Divine Providence, the support of good men under all Events. A Sermon Preached before the Lord Mayor 1680. at *Guild-Hall* Chapel, by *William Shelton* Rector of *St. James Colchester*, quarto: price 6 d. printed for *N. Ranew*, at the Kings Arms, and *J. Robinson*, at the Golden Lyon in *St. Pauls Church-yard*.

A Full answer to that Question, *What's the Church of England?* With a defence and Continuation of the Conforming Non-conformist, &c. Wherein the present Controversies about Church-Government and Se-

paration are further opened and discussed, by *J. C.* in octavo.

A Discourse of the Punishment of sin in Hell; demonstrating the Wrath of God to be the Immediate Curse thereof. To which is added a Sermon, proving a state of Glory for the Spirits of Just men upon dissolution, by *Tho. Goodwin* D. D. sometimes President of *Mag. col. Oxon.*, in octavo: both printed for *J. Robinson*, at the Golden Lyon in *St. Pauls Church-yard*.

The Rector of *Sutton* committed with the Dean of *St. Pauls*, or a defence of Dr. *Stillingfleets* *iranicum*, his discourses of Excommunication, Idolatry, and other writings, against his late Sermon, Entitled the Mischief of Separation, by the Author of the *Christian Temper*. In a Letter to a friend, quarto: price stich, 1 s. sold by *R. Janyway* in Queens head ally in *Fater-Nafter-Rov*.

*Aarons* rod blossoming: or, the Orthodox Government of the Church of England by Bishops, Presbyters and Deacons asserted, from the practice of the Apostles, the Testimony of Councils, Synods, Fathers and Doctors, from the Apostles time to this day: and that it is Analogical to the Institution of the Church under the Law, quarto: price 6 d. printed for *R. Butler*, next door to the Holy Lamb and 3 Bowls in *Barbican*.

Directions with Prayers and Meditations for the worthy receiving the blessed Sacrament, by *Charles Drelincourt* Minister of the Reformed Church at *Charlotten*. Out of French, in 24: printed for *A. Swelli* at the Unicorn in *St. Pauls Church-yard*.

The Method of Grace, in bringing home the Eternal Redemption, contrived by the Father and accomplished by the son through the effectual application of the spirit unto Gods elect; being the second part of Gospel Redemption: wherein the great mystery of our Union and Communion with Christ is opened and applied, unbelievers invited, false pretenders convicted, every mans Claim to Christ examined, and the misery of Christs persons discovered and bewailed, by *John Flavil* Minister of the Gospel, quarto: printed for *P. Tyon*, at the three Daggers in *Fleet-street*.

The best Treasure: or, the way to be truly rich: Being a discourse on *Ephes. 3. 8.* Wherein is opened and commended to Saints and sinners the Personal and purchased Riches of Christ; as the best Treasure to be pursu'd, and enur'd by all that would be happy here and hereafter, by *Bartholomew Ashwood*, Author of the *Heavenly Trade*. With *Er. Owens* Preface to the Reader, in octavo: printed for *W. Marshall*, at the Bible in *Newgate-street*.

A Treatise of Episcopacy; consisting by Scripture, Reason, and the Churches Testimony, that sort of Diocesian Churches, Prelacy, and Government, which casteth out the Primitive Church Species, Episcopacy, Ministry; and Discipline, and confoundeth the Christian World by Corruption, Usurpation, Schism, and Persecution; mediated in the year 1640. when the *Epistola Oath* was imposed; Written 1671. and last by, published, 1680. by the impertunity of our Superiors, who demand the reasons of our Nonconformity, by *Richd Baxter*, quarto: printed for *N. Simons*, at the three

A Cocks

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The bibliographic endeavors of Starkey and Clavel evidently did not give satisfaction to their subscribers as appears from the following notice in the Easter Term Catalogue for 1670, entitled "A CATALOGUE of BOOKS Printed and Publish'd in *London* in *Easter Term*:" "The Publishers of *Mercurius Librarius*, by their unreasonable demands for the inferting the Titles of books; and also their imperfect collecting, omitting many, and refusing all under 1s. [in] price; hath occasioned the printing of this *Catalogue*: wherein these defects are rectified. *Collected by, and printed for, the Booksellers of London.*"

Whether the task of preparing the catalogue proved too burdensome for the booksellers of London, or whether Clavel gave guarantees for better work in the future, it would be difficult now to determine; however this may have been, in the colophon of the catalogue for the Michaelmas Term for 1670 we find the following notice: "Collected by Robert Clavel in Crosskeys Court in Little Britain." Clavel continued to publish the Term Catalogues until the Trinity Term, 1677, after which, and until the Trinity Term, 1709, when the last of these catalogues was published, the colophon reads: "Printed for the Booksellers of London." The

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Term Catalogues are divided into five series, containing 159 numbers, published through 164 terms, from the Michaelmas Term, 1668, to the Trinity Term, 1709 — covering the reigns of Charles II, James II, William and Mary and Anne. These catalogues were published at sixpence, and seem to have been in active demand; at least, it is reasonable to suppose that they occasionally ran out of print, and that new issues, with abridged titles, were prepared to supply the demand. Whatever the cause may have been, it is a matter of fact that two issues of the same date are occasionally found, in one of which the book-titles are given quite fully, filling a quarto of four pages, and in the other are so much shortened that, in nearly every case, the material is compressed into a single leaf of two pages. This occurs especially in the fourth series printed for Benjamin Tooke, at the Ship in St. Paul's Churchyard, from Michaelmas, 1680 to Trinity, 1695.

Though they contain a record of about 20,000 editions of books for the forty-one years during which they were published, the Term Catalogues, as Professor Edward Arber points out, "are not an exhaustive list of all the new books and new editions of their period. For the years that Sir Roger L'Estrange licensed this bibliography, it

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was the official list of *permitted* books; and, later, when the censorship had died out, obnoxious books were naturally not included in it. When Andrew Marvell and others, in their day, wanted to get their satires into print, they sent their manuscripts over to Amsterdam, to be set up in type; and the books, when printed, were imported and distributed secretly in England. But, after all allowances have been made, the Term Catalogues are a most wonderful survey and conspectus of a most stirring period of English history and literature — a period crowded with great thinkers, great writers, and great men of action.”

Robert Clavel, (or Clavell, as he himself prints his name in the third edition of his large catalogue,) in 1673 began to publish his more ambitious work, based on the Term Catalogues. This was entitled: “A Catalogue of all the Books Printed in England since the Dreadful Fire of London, in 1666, To the End of Michaelmas-Term, 1672.” This he followed with a “Supplement,” of seven folio leaves, “containing the books from 1672 to Michaelmas Term, 1674.” In 1675 he published the second edition of his catalogue under the title of: “The | General Catalogue | of | Books | printed in | England | Since the Dreadful Fire of

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London | MDCLXVI. To the End of *Trinity-Term*, MDCLXXIV. | ” etc. To this edition was added the “Titles of all Publick and Private Acts of Parliament: Proclamations: The Texts of Single Sermons, with the Authors Names: Playes Acted at both Theatres: And an Abstract of the General Bills of Mortality since 1660. With A General Account of the Names of all the Books of Law, Navigation, Mufick, &c. With a Catalogue of School Books.” Clavel had promised for this edition also a catalogue of Latin books published in foreign parts and in England, but explains its non-appearance as follows: “As to the promised General Catalogue of Latin Books Printed beyond the Seas since 1666, I have made a considerable progress in it, but the Discouragements I met with by the Charge of Advertisements, and gratifying some persons I was obliged to in Foreign Parts, put a stop to what I aim’d at, the Charge being too great, for the profit to be expected by such a Design.”

In the arrangement of the catalogue alphabetical order was not followed; and while books were “inserted under their proper heads,” they were arranged, for example, as “Divinity in Folio,” “Divinity in Quarto,” “Divinity in Large Octavo,” “Divinity in Small Octavo,” “Divinity in large Twelves,” “Divinity in

T H E  
General Catalogue  
O F  
B O O K S,  
PRINTED IN  
E N G L A N D

Since the Dreadful Fire of LONDON  
MDCLXVI. To the End of *Trinity-*  
*Term* MDCLXXX.

Together with the Texts of Single SERMONS,  
With the Authors Names: PLAYES Acted at both the  
Theaters: And an Abstract of the General Bills of  
Mortality since 1660. With an Account of the  
Titles of all the Books of *Law, Navi-*  
*gation, Musick, &c.*

And a CATALOGUE of  
S C H O O L B O O K S.

To which is now added a Catalogue of Latin Books  
Printed in Foreign Parts and in *ENGLAND*  
since the Year MDCLXX.

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Collected by *R. CLAVELL.*

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L O N D O N,

Printed by *S. Roycroft* for *ROBERT CLAVELL* at the  
*Peacock* in *St. Paul's Church-Yard.* 1680.

(*Size of Original, 5½ x 9¾ inches.*)





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small Twelves," and "Divinity in Twenty-fours," and "Sermons." The subdivision was by price, as *Price, 3l. 10s.*, *Price, 1l. 16s.*, *Price of Each, 6s.*, etc. The bookseller thus had no guide excepting size and price, and an index to authors "under some Heads which are most large," such as Divinity, Physick, and History, and occasionally to "Authors Names in the Miscellanies." In this author-index the compiler "thought it not much material . . . to write the titles again of such Books . . . where the Authors Names are not known or printed to their Books." Sermons were arranged in the order of the books of the Bible from which the texts were taken, that is, beginning with Genesis and ending with Revelations. In the second edition Clavel, to use his own words: "to the best of my Judgment, have given the just reputed Price to each Book, which I have not mentioned wholly to guide the Buyer, in regard of the various Fortune that Books are subject to, both in regard to Time, Plenty, Scarcity, &c." In the third edition, however, Clavel omits the prices, which proceeding he explains thus: "I have mentioned the Volumn, but have omitted the Prizes, [*sic*] in regard no direction to the Buyer can herein be given; the various fortune that Books are Subject to, in respect to the

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Fame of some, Repulse of others, Time, Plenty, Scarcity, &c. render the Prizes of most Books uncertain."

In concluding his address "To the Reader," in his third edition, Clavel relieves his mind as to the new way of selling books at auction after the following fashion: "As to the late Method used in Selling Books by Auction in *London*, I suppose that many men have paid dear for their experience in this way; and I judge it may be demonstrable, that 'tis more probable for the Buyer to gain advantage by a Lottery, than in this way, being likely by That, once in twenty times a man may get a Prize, but in This, 'tis more than twenty to one if ever he gets That, or a Pennyworth, it being apparent that most Books bought in an Auction, may be had Cheaper in Booksellers Shops. And it cannot be well Judged otherwise, for a thousand at least of the Printed Catalogues of a Library to be expot'd by Auction being dispersed, many commissions for the best Books are given, it may be twenty Orders for one Book, that when the Buyers think to have it Cheap, they out-bid one another, and run 10 or 12s. in 30 beyond the Price in Shops, sometimes more, sometimes less.

"The Experience of which being known and

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felt, and the imposing of old Rubbish out of Shops, and bad Editions of Books under pretence of Eminent Mens Libraries, with other Methods not here mentioned; may in a little time put an end to this Project; for the Reputation of it now growing weak and faint, the Proprietor of a Library will not judge it for his Advantage to be at a hundred pounds charge to have a Catalogue taken and printed (with other attending expences) of an ordinary Collection of Books, but judge it his Interest, to sell them intire, to the Party that bids most for them."

William Cooper was the first to introduce the "auctionary way" into England, following a custom that had already become common in Holland and in Germany.\* Cooper, who carried on a bookselling and publishing business at the sign of "The Pelican," in Little Britain, on October 31, 1676, at nine o'clock in the morning, began the sale of the library of Dr. Laza-

\* The first book auction, so far as is known, was held July 6, 1599, at Leyden, by Christopher Poret, a naturalized Frenchman. It was the library of the famous Marnix of St. Aldegonde. On April 14, 1671, Christoph Kirchner, a Leipzig bookseller, petitioned the Duke of Saxony for the privilege of selling books at auction, "dass er schon zweimal nach Holländischer Arth und weise auctionirt und in diesem *actua* das Eiss gebrochen habe."

Kirchner acted in this matter as agent for Jansson and Blaeuw of Amsterdam.

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rus Seaman, an old Cambridge don who had been Master of Peterhouse and Vice-Chancellor of the University, at the late doctor's house in Warwick Court, Warwick Lane.

The catalogue, a small quarto of 137 pages, listing 5639 lots — about 15,000 to 20,000 volumes — is entitled “Catalogus | variorum et insignium | Librorum | instructissimæ Bibliothecæ | Clarissimi Doctissimiq.; Viri | Lazari Seaman S.T.D. | quorum auctio habebitur Londini | in ædibus defuncti in Area & Viculo | Warwicensi, Octobrio Ultimo Cura Gulielmi Cooper Bibliopolæ | Londini | Apud Edw. Brewster & Guil. Cooper | ad insigne | Gruis in Cœmiterio Paulino | Pelicano in Vico vulgariter dicto | Little Britain.” In his preface Cooper calls attention to the fact that: “It hath not been usual here in England to make Sale of BOOKS by way of *Auction*, or *Who will give most for them*; but it having been practised in other Countreys to the Advantage both of Buyers and Sellers; it was therefore conceived (for the encouragement of learning) to publish the Sale of these Books this manner of way; and it is hoped that this will not be unacceptable to Schollers.” The sale was ended November 8, 1676, lasting in all eight days allowing for the intervening Sunday, making the average number of lots sold a day

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700. The amount realized for the books at the sale has been variously estimated at from £700 to £3,000. A copy of John Eliot's Indian Bible sold for 19*s.*, an enormous price for the time. The first edition of Homer, (1488,) sold for 9*s.*, and Theo. Gaza's "Introductivæ Grammatices," (Aldus, 1495,) for 3*s.* 5*d.*

Clavel's conjecture that the reputation of the "auctionary way" was "growing weak and faint," rested rather upon his wish that it might grow so, than upon fact. During the remainder of the seventeenth century, or rather for the twenty-seven years from October 31, 1676 to February 10, 17 $\frac{\infty}{01}$ , there were held in London one hundred and thirty-four auction sales, under the direction of upwards of twenty auctioneers, prominent among whom were William Cooper, Edward Millington and John Dunton.

Notwithstanding the fact that auction sales of books grew rapidly in popularity, the first person in London to devote himself exclusively to the business of book-auctioneer was Samuel Baker, who, in 1744, established a "domus auctionaria" in York Street, Covent Garden. In the same year Baker took into partnership George Leigh, an auctioneer in King Street, Covent Garden, and the firm name became S. Baker and G. Leigh. In 1778, when Baker died, his nephew, John

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Sotheby, took his place, and the firm was styled Leigh & Sotheby. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the firm again changed its name, when Sotheby's nephew, Samuel, was admitted to partnership, to Leigh, Sotheby & Son. In 1803 the business was removed to 145 Strand. John Sotheby died in 1807 and Leigh in 1815, after which Samuel Sotheby continued the business alone, removing in 1817 to 3 Waterloo Street, Strand. In due course he took his son Samuel Leigh Sotheby, into the firm, which then became Sotheby & Son, and the house was removed to 13 Wellington Street. The elder Sotheby died 1842, aged seventy-one, and his son was accidently drowned in the River Dart in 1861. In 1863, John Wilkinson, who had been a partner since 1843, obtained entire control of the business, which eventually became the present well-known firm of Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge.

On November 12, 1688, Andrew Anderson, Jr., held the first book auction sale at Edinburgh, "on the south side of the High Street, a little above the cross, being the close immediately above the Fish Market close, in the head of the said close, on the left hand." The catalogue consisted of nine pages, closely printed in two columns.

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The extraneous matter which Clavel added to his catalogue, while it could not have materially aided the bookseller of his time in selling books, certainly has more than passing interest for the curious reader now. From his "Account of all the Christenings and Burials taken from the General yearly Bills of Mortality Printed in London," for instance, it appears that from 1661 to 1673, inclusive, 143,723 were christened — 74,646 males and 69,077 females, and 304,235 died — 157,058 males, 147,177 females. The Plague, according to Clavel's statistics, carried off 70,708 victims — 68,596 in the year 1665 alone. Later official statistics corrected the number of deaths from the plague in that year to 97,306, or nearly one-fifth of the whole population of London. Among the "Titles of the Public and Private Acts made since his Majesties [Carolus *Secundus*] Restauration," we notice "An Act for erecting and establishing a *Post Office*;" also, "An Act for preventing the frequent abuses in Printing Seditious, Treasonable, and Unlicensed Books and Pamphlets: and for Regulating of Printing and Printing Presses." Among the Proclamations is one for "calling in and suppressing two Books written by John Milton, and a third by John Goodwin," and one "to restrain False News."

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Clavel in 1680 issued the third edition of his large catalogue, in which he spells his own name Clavell. To this he appended a "CATALOGUS | Librorum Latinorum | in diversis | EUROPÆ | Partibus | IMPRESSORUM | Ab Anno 1670. usque ad Annum 1680. | In eorum gratiam Collectus qui scire cupiunt Autho- | res, qui isto tempore scripsere, in quo (ut notum | est) Humanum Ingenium in omnibus rebus & scien- | tiis tantopere se exercuit, & ad tantum fastigium pro- | vehi videtur, ut priorum Tem- porum peritiam & | cognitionem antecellere non injuria dici potest. . . ."

This Latin Catalogue, which is dated 1681, and fills ninety pages, was based, no doubt, on a catalogue prepared by the London importers of foreign books, and published in ten numbers, from May, 1676 to June, 1679, under the following title: "Catalogus Librorum in regionibus transmarinis nuper editorum." The first seven numbers were published by Moses Pitt at the Angel in St. Paul's Churchyard. The next two numbers were published by George Wells at the Sun, and Samuel Carr at the King's Head, both in St. Paul's Churchyard; and the tenth and last number bore the imprint of Samuel Carr at the King's Head in St. Paul's Churchyard.



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In 1696 Clavel published anonymously the fourth edition of his "Catalogue of Books printed in England Since the Dreadful Fire of London in 1666," bringing the record down to the end of Michaelmas Term, 1695. Clavel's bibliographic works were supplemented and continued by the Term Catalogues until the Trinity Term in 1709, under the general title: "A CATALOGUE of BOOKS continued, | Printed and Published in *London* in [date.]"

Clavel records from 1666 to 1680, 3550 books, etc., of which 947 were divinity, 420 law, and 153 physic, that is, nearly two-fifths were professional books — 397 were school books, 253 were on subjects of geography and navigation, including maps, etc. For the fourteen years, the total number of works recorded annually averages 253; but deducting reprints, pamphlets, single sermons, and maps, the average would be somewhat less.

From 1695\* to 1709 the total number of new books recorded by Clavel was 4024 volumes. Adding the number of reprints, 1583, the total becomes 5607 — or, for fourteen years, an average of a trifle over 287 books a year, or about 400 a year if all the publications recorded

\* For the intervening years — 1681 to 1694 — the material, unfortunately, was not at the writer's command.

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by Clavel are included. Analyzed, the figures for each year, from 1695 to 1709, are as follows :

YEAR	REPRINTS	ADVERTISE- MENTS	NEW BOOKS
1695, '96 . .	139	16	288
1696, '97 . .	110	15	322
1697, '98 . .	178	28	343
1698, '99* . .	145	14	416
1699, 1700. .	110	15	276
1700, '01 . .	141	17	400
1701, '02 . .	108	28	254
1702, '03 . .	120	14	260
1703, '04 . .	114	17	318
1704, '05 . .	89	12	232
1705, '06 . .	108	9	195
1706, '07 . .	76	25	224
1707, '08 . .	101	11	334
1709† . . . .	44	5	162
	1583	[226]	4024
		Reprints . . .	1583
		Total. . . . .	5607

For an analysis by subjects of the output for each year the reader is referred to the table facing this page.

While on the subject of book production, it may interest those who are curious about such

\* Statistics imperfect.

† Includes two terms only. The other years include four terms.





## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

matters, that Firmin Didot, who based his estimate on the researches of Daunou, reached the conclusion that up to the year 1500, or about fifty years after the invention of printing by movable type, 13,000 separate works had been published in editions averaging 300 copies, which would have furnished the whole of Europe with nearly four million printed books. This, stupendous as it may seem, is considered to be still too low an estimate. Hain in his "Repertorium Bibliographicum" records 16,299 separate works printed up to the beginning of the sixteenth century, which number has been supplemented since Hain's work was published by hundreds of titles overlooked by him. Besides those that have been accounted for there must have been hundreds of works of which every trace disappeared long before any attempt was made to catalogue them, so that the total may, without exaggeration, be placed at about 25,000 works published in editions of 500 copies if not more, which would bring the whole number of printed books and pamphlets in circulation early in the sixteenth century near to 12,500,000, six-sevenths of which were religious and scholastic works. Van der Linde, who has been painstaking in his researches in this direction, estimates that the total number of separate printed books and

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pamphlets in existence in the year 1501 is rather over than under 30,000 separate works. Dziatzko, a later authority, claims that Germany alone produced 20,000 separate books in the fifteenth century.

Ames and Herbert recorded the names of 350 printers in England and Scotland, or of foreign printers engaged in producing books for England, that flourished between 1471 and 1600. These same authors have recorded the titles of nearly 10,000 distinct works printed during the same period by these 350 printers. C. H. Timperley, ("Dictionary of Printers and Printing," page 561,) though he pretends to cover the period from 1471 to 1660, that is sixty years longer than Ames and Herbert, very likely did not base his estimate upon original research, but transferred Ames's and Herbert's statistics to his pages. We have traced, through Maunsell's, London's and Clavel's catalogues, from 1595 to 1666, 10,108 editions, proving Ames's and Herbert's figures to be approximately correct. Many of these works were only single sheets; on the other hand, however, there are doubtless many that were overlooked by the early bibliographers, notwithstanding their frequent protests to the contrary. Dividing the total number of books printed during these 130 years we find that the

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average number of distinct works produced each year was slightly above 75. Of the number of copies constituting an edition in England, there is no record; but it could not have been large — probably not more than 200 copies — for the price of a book during that period was comparatively high. As Charles Knight, in his “Shadows of the Old Booksellers,” points out, a book that in 1505 sold for twenty pence was not so cheap as it would appear, because in that year twenty pence would have bought half a load of barley, and was equal to six day’s work of labour. In 1516, ‘Fitzherbert’s Abridgment,’ a large folio law book, then first published, was sold for forty shillings, an extravagant price for a book when it is recalled that in the early part of the sixteenth century forty shillings would at any time have bought three fat oxen.”

Of Clavel’s personality we have Dunton’s word that “Mr. Robert Clavel is a great dealer, and has deservedly gained himself the reputation of a just man. Dr. Barlow, bishop of Lincoln, called him *the honest bookseller*. He has been Master of the Company of Stationers [1698 and 1699.”] Further than that we know that Clavel had published, as early as 1658 and 1659, at the Stag’s Head, near St. Gregory’s Church, in St. Paul’s Churchyard, William

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Chamberlayne's "Love's Victory" and "Phar-ronida," and that he died in 1711.

In 1680 there was published by a bookseller at the Green Dragon, in St. Paul's Churchyard, "A Compleat Catalogue of all the Stitch'd Books and Single Sheets printed since the first discovery of the Popish Plot (September, 1678,) to January 16 $\frac{79}{80}$ . To which is Added a Catalogue of all His Majesties Proclamations, Speeches, and Declarations, with the Orders of the King in Council, and what Acts of Parliament have been Published since the Plot." Two supplements were published and the three issues were re-published in one volume under the title of "A General Catalogue of all the Stitch'd Books and Single Sheets, &c. Printed the two last years, commencing from the first discovery of the Popish Plot (September 1678.) And continued to Michaelmas Term, 1680. Very useful for Gent. that make Collections."

Another catalogue published near the close of the seventeenth Century was the "Bibliotheca Novissima. Or A Catalogue of Books on Divers Subjects. Containing, I. Books lately Printed in England. II. Books newly Reprinted. III. Books now in the Press: With a short account of the particular Design of Several of them. Together with a Catalogue of Books



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lately Printed, now Printing and Reprinting in France, Germany, Holland, &c. June, 1693." The work seems to have been more generous in title than in fulfilment, the catalogue covering only thirty-two octavo pages. It was prepared and published by Randal Taylor whose shop was near Stationers-Hall.

## EARLY ENGLISH BOOKTRADE JOURNALS.



THE *Mercurius Librarius*, or, *A faithful Account of all Books and Pamphlets*, started as a weekly catalogue, seems to have been the first periodical publication that anticipated Bent's *Monthly Literary Advertiser*. The first number was dated April 16, 1680, and it seems to have worried along until November of the same year, when it is referred to, but not named, in Robert Everingham's *Weekly Advertisement of Books*, of which mention is made on the next page. Who Mr. Vile, the publisher of *Mercurius Librarius*, was it is impossible to ascertain; according to Everingham, by no means an unbiassed witness, he seems to have been "a person that is no bookseller, nor hath any relations to that trade,"

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and that he published his paper "only for the lucre of 12*d.* per book." The facts in the case, according to a notice printed in the first issue of the *Mercurius Librarius*, are as follows: "All booksellers that approve of the design of publishing this catalogue weekly, or once in fourteen days at least, are desired to send in to one of the undertakers any book, pamphlet, or sheet they would have in it, so soon as published, that they may be inserted in order as they come out: their books shall be delivered to them back again upon demand. To shew they design the public advantage of the trade, they will expect but 6*d.* for inserting any book; nor but 12*d.* for any other advertisement relating to the trade, unless it be excessive long."

The next booktrade journal made its appearance October 7, 1680, under the designation of *Weekly Advertisement of Books*. It was printed by R. Everingham "and annexed to the City Mercury, from the office of the Royal Exchange, No. 250." The sixth number, dated November 11, according to W. Robert's "Earlier History of English Bookselling," contains the following caution: "It is not unknown to booksellers that there are two papers of this nature weekly published; which, for general satisfaction, we shall distinguish. That printed by Thomas James

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is published by Mr. Vile, only for the lucre of 12*d.* per book. This, printed by Robert Everingham, is published by several booksellers, who do more eye the service of the trade, in making all books as public as may be, than the profit of insertions. All men are, therefore, left to judge who is most likely to prosecute these ends effectually; whether a person that is no bookseller, nor hath any relation to that trade, or those who have equal ends with all others of the trade, in dispersing the said papers both in the city and country. All titles to be inserted in this paper are either to be left with Robert Everingham, a printer, or to be delivered to Mr. Orchard, a porter.

Everingham printed numerous books and pamphlets during the last two decades of the 17th century, the most notable example being an edition (1690) of 3,000 Bibles and 1,000 New Testaments, in octavo, for use of the Highlands of Scotland and the Irish people generally. Dunton refers, in 1705, to Everingham as being in partnership with one Whitledge, and observes: "I employed them very much, and looked upon them to be honest and thriving men. Had they confined themselves a little sooner to household love, they might possibly have kept upon their own bottom; however, so

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it happened, that they loved themselves into Journeymen Printers again. Their misfortunes do not take off my affections from them, for it will always be a pleasure to me to hear of their welfare." Considering Dunton's conjugal difficulties at about this time his reflections on "household love" are certainly, to say the least, naïve.

According to Charles Knight there was published in 1683 a *Weekly Memento for the Ingenious; or, An Account of Books*; and in 1689, the year when the Prince of Orange reached England to free the press from some of its shackles, there was published *Weekly Memorials; or, an Account of Books lately set forth; with other Accounts relative to Learning; by Authority*. Neither seems to have enjoyed a long career.

BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY IN THE  
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.



WITH the eighteenth century was born the "Bibliotheca Annua: or, The Annual Catalogue for The Year 1699. Being an Exact Catalogue of all English and Latin Books. Printed in England from January 169 $\frac{8}{9}$ , to March 25. 1700. . . . Published for the Benefit of the Learned, and Advantage of Others, by A. Roper and W. Turner. [London:] Sold by J.[ohn] Nutt near Stationers-Hall, 1700." Four volumes of this catalogue were published, the last volume covering the period from March 25, 1702, to March 25, 1704. The Nutt family were well known in their day as printers and booksellers in the Savoy. John Nutt, the bookseller, and publisher of the "Bibliotheca Annua," died be-

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fore 1716 — his widow, Elizabeth, surviving until 1736. Benjamin Nutt, the printer, died 1747, and Richard Nutt, also a printer, died in 1780, aged eighty years. Edward Nutt, another member of the family, was a bookseller at the Royal Exchange.

Ten years later, in May, 1714, Barnaby Bernard Lintott, or Bernard Lintot, as he afterward called himself, Pope's publisher, at the Cross-keys between the Two Temple Gates, in Fleet Street, published the first of the eight numbers of his "Monthly Catalogue," which were sold at three-pence each.

Eight years again elapsed before booktrade bibliography in England found another votary. This time it was John Wilford, at The Three Flowers-de-Luces in Little Britain, who, in March, 1723, began to publish "The Monthly Catalogue: being An Exact Account of all Books and Pamphlets Published in March, M. DCC. XXIII. Together with Proposals for Printing by Subscription Some Books now in the Press, or Preparing for it. As Likewise A List of Books Printed in Foreign Parts." Wilford published eighty numbers of his Catalogue, which probably came to an end with the issue for December, 1729. The first six numbers, from March to September, 1723, were re-

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printed about 1726 in an abridged form, containing only six instead of twelve pages each, with the following title: "Numb. 1. The Monthly Catalogue: being a General Register of Books, &c., Printed and Publish'd in London during the Month of March, M DCC XXIII." In these reprints the titles are considerably abridged. The eighty parts were also republished, in more or less contracted form, with indexes, in four volumes—one in 1725, containing numbers 1 to 20; one in 1727, containing numbers 21 to 44; and two in 1729, containing numbers 45 to 68, and numbers 69 to 80, respectively. Professor Arber has "a shrewd suspicion" that Wilford's "Monthly Catalogue" did continue through 1730, and that it was killed by the appearance, in 1731, of Edward Cave's *The Gentleman's Magazine*, to which was appended a list of the current books. In April, 1732, Cave's strongest opponent, *The London Magazine*, was started, supported, according to Dr. Johnson, "by a powerful association of booksellers, and circulated with all the art and all the cunning of trade," in which, it is believed, John Wilford had charge of the "Monthly List of New Books."

Wilford was born 17<sup>23</sup>/<sub>24</sub>, and as a boy was apprenticed to a merchant tailor. He seems



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quite early in life to have become a bookseller, his first shop being located in the Old Bailey. He assumed credit for editing the "Memorials and Characters, together with the Lives of Divers Eminent and Worthy Persons (1670-1740,") commonly known as "Wilford's Lives."

For upwards of a quarter of a century the English periodicals, such as *The Gentleman's Magazine*, *The London Magazine*, *The Monthly Review* and *The Critical Review*, very largely — for a period almost exclusively — supplied bibliographic information not only to the general reader, but to the booktrade as well. As these periodicals were published, and at times edited, by booksellers, it was natural that each was more or less ambitious to excel in the completeness and accuracy of his book news. It does not, however, seem to have occurred to any of these publishers to utilize the bibliographic material thus brought together in separate form for the convenience of the bookseller. The demand for such a publication was partly met in 1760, when Ralph Griffiths, in the Strand, who established *The Monthly Review* in May, 1749, to which was appended each month a very full list of the new books, published an index to these book-lists under the following title: "A Compleat Catalogue of all Books and

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Pamphlets Published for Ten Years past; with their Prices, and References to their Characters in *The Monthly Review*. The Whole forming a General Index to all the articles in the first Twenty Volumes of the said Review, viz. from its Commencement in May, 1749, to June, 1759, both inclusive." Griffiths, who was born in 1720, began life as a watchmaker. In 1747 he had a book shop in St. Paul's Churchyard at the enigmatic sign of The Dunciad. In 1757 Griffiths, who was then in Paternoster Row, made the memorable bargain with Oliver Goldsmith, who was at that time an usher at Dr. Milner's school at Peckham, to devote himself to *The Monthly Review* "for board and lodging and a small salary." Griffiths was well hated by many of his contemporaries; but a man who could win and hold the intimate friendship of Josiah Wedgwood could not have been utterly unlovable. Dr. Johnson, in an audience with George III., when asked which of the two literary journals then published in the Kingdom was the best, answered that *The Monthly Review* was done with most care, *The Critical Review* upon the best principles. Griffiths died in 1803 — his *Review* survived until 1829, outliving by twelve years its only rival, *The Critical Review*.

In 1766 there was published for the accom-

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modation of booksellers "A Complete Catalogue of Modern Books, published from the beginning of this Century, to the Present Time. . . . To which is added, A Catalogue of the School Books now in general use." The catalogue was an octavo of ninety-six pages and was furnished with the imprint space left blank for the name of any bookseller who wished to distribute it as his own publication. This same catalogue was brought out in the following year under the title of "A New and Correct Catalogue of all the English Books Which have been Printed from the Year 1700, To the Present Time. . . ." To this issue was added a "Complete List of Law Books, For the same Period," as well as a list of "All the School Books now in use." The titles are all very short, and in single lines, the publishers' names being omitted. The heading on the first page remains the same as in its predecessor, namely, "A Complete Catalogue of Modern Books."

Six years later, in 1773, W. Harris published "The London Catalogue in all Languages, Arts and Sciences, that have been printed in Great Britain, since the Year M.DCC. . . ." The catalogue was "properly classed under the several branches of literature, and alphabetically disposed under each head, with their sizes and prices."

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In 1779 we suspect William Bent laid the foundation for the system of bibliographies that carried his name well into the nineteenth century, and that practically forms the basis on which modern English booktrade bibliography rests. Although published anonymously, we have no doubt that the "General Catalogue of Books in all Languages, Arts, and Sciences, That have been Printed in Great Britain, And Published in London, since the Year M.DCC. . . .," issued in 1779, was brought out under the auspices of William Bent. We base this hypothesis on the fact that in the prefatory "Advertisement" to the "General Catalogue" for 1785, signed by W. Bent, "the editor thinks this is the last General Catalogue he shall publish, and that when he attempts another it will be on a Modern plan." Bent published another "General Catalogue" in 1786.

From 1788 until his death, in July, 1823, Bent published, so far as we have been able to trace them, sixteen catalogues, some under the title of "A Modern Catalogue of Books," and others under the title of "The London Catalogue of Books," together with a "Catalogue of Books printed in Ireland, and published in Dublin, from 1700 to 1791," besides compiling the bulk of the material of the "Cata-

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logue of Books, with their sizes, prices, and publishers, . . . since the London Catalogue of 1822, or from October 1822 to October 1824," that was published in 1824, "for the executor of the late William Bent," by Hurst, Robinson & Co., Longmans, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown and Green, and others.

Of Bent's personality little seems to be positively known. According to *The Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1823, Bent died in Paternoster Row, July 15, 1823, aged seventy-six. According to the same authority "Mr. Bent was a quiet worthy man, and was useful to the public at large, and to his professional brethren in particular, by the compilation of some classed catalogues, etc."

In 1802 Bent began to publish *The Monthly Literary Advertiser*, the name of which was changed by his son and successor, Robert Bent, in 1832, to *Bent's Monthly Literary Advertiser*. In 1860 this publication was merged into Joseph Whitaker's *The Bookseller*, originated two years before that.

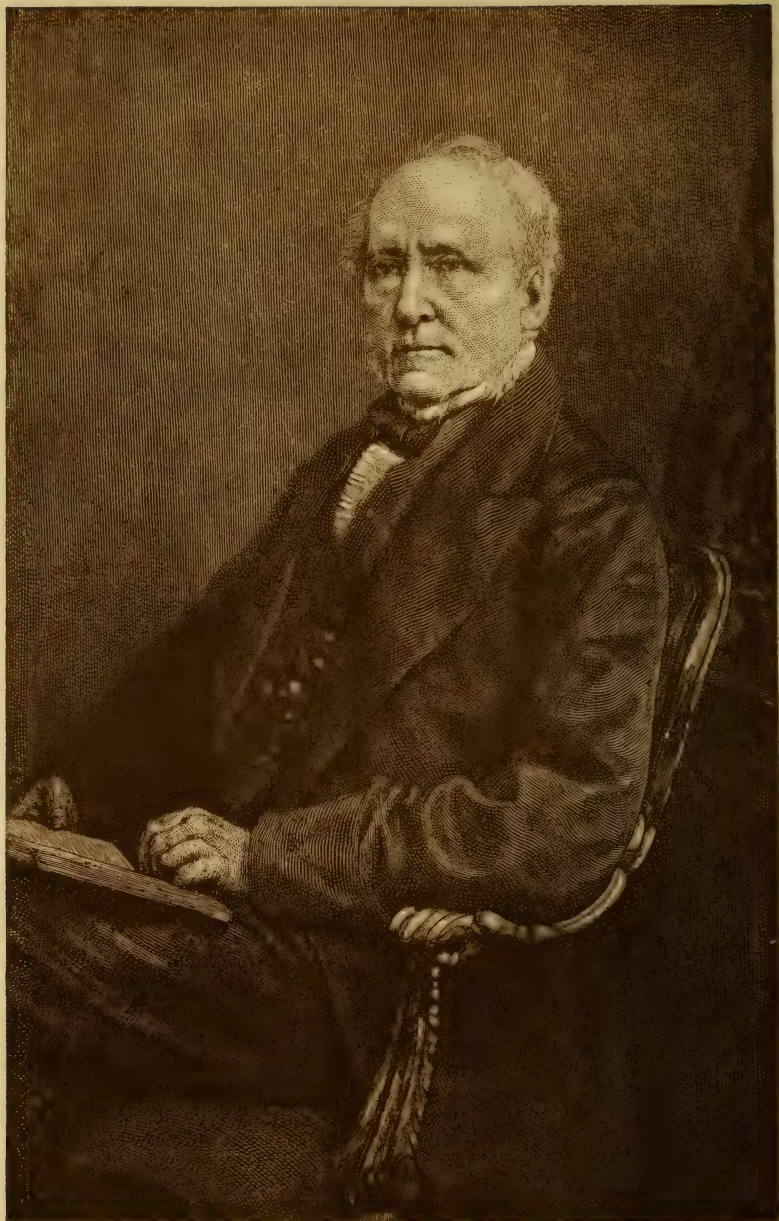
Mr. Bent for many years kept a diary of the weather as observed in the metropolis, which he published from 1784 to 1813, under the title of "A Meteorological Journal of the Year, . . . kept in London. To which are added, Observations

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on the diseases of each month in the city and suburbs."

It is estimated that Bent recorded for the ten years, from 1792 to 1802, 4096 new books, exclusive of reprints not altered in price, and also exclusive of pamphlets. Deducting one fifth for the reprints that were included by Bent there would seem to have been published about 328 new books each year during the last decade of the eighteenth century.





SAMPSON LOW.



## BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.



BOOKSELLERS in England at the beginning of the nineteenth century were probably quite as well off, bibliographically speaking, as their German *confrères*. William Bent had laid a sure foundation for booktrade bibliography in England, and his work was worthily carried forward at first by his son Robert Bent, in Lamb's Conduit Street, later in the Aldine Chambers, 13 Paternoster Row, and then, until 1855, by Thomas Hodgson, who succeeded Robert Bent in the quarters at the Aldine Chambers.

In 1836 the London publishers, feeling the need of a personal organ, at a meeting held to discuss the project, chose Sampson Low, at that time the proprietor of a circulating library, at

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42 Lamb's Conduit Street, to establish and conduct such a publication. In September, 1837, Mr. Low began to publish fortnightly *The Publisher's Circular* which bore as a sub-title the following: "Advertisements connected with Literature and the Fine Arts; with a Classed Index: to which is annexed a complete alphabetical catalogue of the new works and new editions, their sizes, prices, date of publication, and publishers' names from September 1837 etc." After volume XII, when *The Publisher's Circular* became Mr. Low's own property, the alphabetical catalogue bears the title of "Sampson Low's Catalogue of New Books, etc." In the following year, 1845, Mr. Low published the first of the series of catalogues which has endured to the present day, under the title of "A Catalogue of Books published in the United Kingdom during the year 1844, including new editions and reprints; with the titles, prices, sizes, dates of publication, and publishers' names. Also a classed index, referring to the full title of every book, as given in 'The Publisher's Circular.'" This was published annually until 1853, when the title was changed to "The British Catalogue of Books."

In 1860 Mr. Low succeeded in making arrangements with Mr. Hodgson to take over the

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“London Catalogue,” the announcement of which we quote from *The Publisher's Circular* for September 1, 1860, as follows: “The arrangements entered into between the proprietors of the British Catalogue and of the London Catalogue, to combine their efforts for the production of a new edition as complete and useful as it is possible to make it, is a fact, we believe, of sufficient interest to the literary world to justify us, notwithstanding the personal interest which we have in the matter, in announcing it here. The London Catalogue is an old and established work. The British Catalogue, though a younger competitor for favour, had some points of difference which were considered to be improvements of such importance as to warrant its separate appearance. It gave to each book the exact date of its publication — month and year — an obvious necessity in such a catalogue, if intended to be really serviceable; for the information which can be derived from a list giving no distinguishing sign between a tract published at the beginning of the century and a recent philosophical treatise must necessarily be in some degree unsatisfactory. For originating and adopting this distinguishing and valuable feature we feel sure that our readers will not deny the present writer the gratification of giving all

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credit to the senior of its publishers. The British Catalogue furnished, moreover, and generally in one line, an account of the various prices or gradations of prices which the book had passed through in its several editions, also, we believe, a feature of considerable value to the trade. The fusion which now takes place between the two Catalogues is an arrangement made solely with a view to the increased efficiency which must be attained by united labour. Both parties have been long engaged in the laborious and somewhat thankless task of preparing such a work. The staff and machinery which each had at command will now work together for one object. All that is valuable in the two publications will be adopted. The range of the Catalogue will be from 1835 to 1860, and the publishers feel confident that the result will be a Catalogue of English Literature, during the period embraced, more complete and practically useful than has ever yet been attained."

This union of catalogues thereafter appeared under the title of "The English Catalogue of Books." The volume for 1891 formed the sixty-fifth annual issue of the entire series, and the volume for January, 1898, to December, 1900, the sixth of the collective series that includes a record of English books from 1835 to 1900 inclusive.

## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Sampson Low was born in the neighborhood of Oxford Street, London, on November 18, 1797. His father, who received a patent from King George III. for printing Bibles and Prayer-books, was for many years a successful printer and publisher in Poland Street, Oxford Street. He died when Sampson was about three years old, and for a time Mrs. Low strove to continue the business, but was unsuccessful. Later she married a Mr. William Brough, but after a few years again became a widow.

Young Sampson was thrown on his own resources at ten years of age. As a printer's office-boy his duties called him to deliver proof-sheets at the house of Longman, Orme, Rees & Longman. His persevering attention to his work attracted the notice of Mr. Thomas Longman, who offered him an apprenticeship in his house, where Sampson Low faithfully served out his time of seven years and remained sometime afterward. In 1819 he left the Longmans. Being of a very saving nature, he had acquired quite a sum of money, which he invested in a little business at 42 Lamb's Conduit Street, near Queen Anne's palace, in those days the best part of London. There, in 1822, he established a circulating library, and after a short time added a reading room, which was always stocked with the latest

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and best periodicals and newspapers. Low's Library soon became a favorite resort with men and women of note and fashion.

In 1837, as already mentioned, he undertook to carry out for the London publishers *The Publisher's Circular*, which afterwards became his own property, and with which he was associated as owner and editor until 1883 — a period of about forty-six years. During this time Mr. Low was indefatigable in his bibliographic work. He himself compiled the annual catalogues of books published in the United Kingdom, out of which grew the larger English catalogues that will be a monument to the memory of Sampson Low for all time. It is said that, as near as can be estimated by way of alphabets, indexes and cross references, in the course of his long period of work, not less than a million of titles must have been written out and arranged by his own hand; for as is the case with most conscientious bibliographers, no one else could be entrusted with the work — not even with the smallest detail.

When the aristocracy and gentry of the neighborhood of Lamb's Conduit Street moved "westwards," Mr. Low sold out his library and established himself with his eldest son in Fleet Street — at No. 54. Later they moved their

## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

business to No. 169 in the same street, but, owing to the city improvements, afterward (in 1852) removed to 47 Ludgate Street, where it remained until the Dover and Chatham Bridge was built, which caused the building to be demolished. Finally they removed to 188 Fleet Street and then to Fetter Lane. In 1846, Mr. Edward Marston entered the employ of Sampson Low, and ten years later was admitted to partnership. Since the death of the founder of the house, April 16, 1886, Mr. Low's work has been carried forward, with many improvements, under the able direction of Edward Marston and his son R. B. Marston.

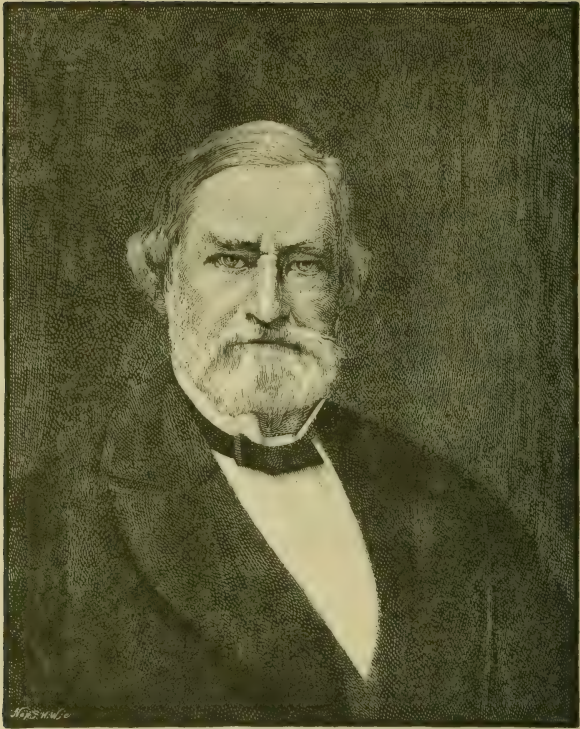
One other name deserves honorable mention for the services performed on behalf of the booktrade, namely Joseph Whitaker, the founder of the firm of J. Whitaker & Sons. Mr. Whitaker was born in London in 1820, and was apprenticed fourteen years later to Barritt & Co., of Fleet Street. On leaving Barritt's, he went to John Henry Parker, of Oxford, where he gained much experience and literary knowledge. In a few years he returned to London as Mr. Parker's agent, and opened the branch house at 377 Strand, where he originated the *Penny Post*, the first penny monthly church magazine, which is still continued in its

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original form. He then entered the house of J. W. Parker & Co., of West Strand, at that time well known as the principal theological publishers; there he edited the "Morning" and "Evening Church Service," and projected several other religious publications, among others "Whitaker's Clergyman's Diary," which is still continued by the Stationers' Company. On leaving Parker's he commenced business as a publisher of religious works in Pall Mall, migrating in 1855 to 310 Strand, where he issued, with the assistance of the late Thomas Delph, the *Artist*, a high-class artistic review, the forerunner of the *Art Journal* and the *Portfolio* of later days. For between three and four years, (1856-59,) he was editor of *The Gentleman's Magazine*. In 1858 he originated *The Bookseller*, which presents monthly a classified full-title list of books, preceded by full critical notes of the leading books, and general information for the trade. In 1860 *Bent's Literary Advertiser* was purchased and merged in *The Bookseller*. The care and thought which were brought to bear on the production of *The Bookseller* are well shown in the fact that its form has remained practically unchanged during the forty-four years of its existence. In 1868 Mr. Whitaker conceived the idea of producing an almanac which should be better







*J. H. W. H.*

## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

and more complete than any hitherto published. The result was "Whitaker's Almanack," and the soundness of his judgment was more than proved by the sale of the first issue — thirty-six thousand copies being subscribed before publication. In 1874 the "Reference Catalogue of Current Literature," based on the plan of the "Publishers' Trade List Annual," published in the United States by Frederick Leypoldt, made its first appearance. In 1880 the growth of the wholesale stationery trade had made it evident that its demands on the space of *The Bookseller* would be greater than the limitations of that publication permitted; at the suggestion, therefore, and with the assistance of his son, Joseph Vernon, a new monthly, the *Stationery Trades Journal*, was founded in the special interests of that branch of the trade. Joseph Whitaker died May 15, 1895, and his son, Joseph Vernon, died January 15, of the same year. Joseph Vernon Whitaker was born in London, February 3, 1845. Restless at home he went to sea, and then enlisted in the army in the East Indies, rising to the rank of a full sergeant. In 1866 he purchased his discharge and took a position in his father's office. In 1868 he was induced by G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, to edit the *American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular*, which he continued to do

### THREE CENTURIES

until it was merged with the *Weekly Trade Circular* now *The Publishers' Weekly*. In 1875 he returned to London to take editorial charge of his father's publications, in the direction of which he has been succeeded by his brothers Messrs George and Cerdic Whitaker.

Thus, the English bookseller has for three centuries, at least, always been fortunate in being supplied with trade helps that kept him fairly in touch with the output of books in his day. So far as we have been able to trace them, there were published during this period upwards of one hundred separate bibliographic works covering in almost unbroken sequence the books published from the year when Clavel published his last catalogue — 1700 — to the present era of the excellent series of book-trade helps published by Sampson Low, Marston & Co. and the Whitakers.

A LIST OF  
CATALOGUES, &c., PUBLISHED FOR  
THE ENGLISH BOOKTRADE

1595 - 1902

COMPILED AND ANNOTATED

BY

WILBERFORCE EAMES



## NOTE EXPLANATORY



THE basis of the following list of titles was a check-list made some years ago as a guide in collecting the various editions of the Clavel catalogues and their supplements, the London catalogues, and other similar trade lists of English-printed books of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. About three years ago, at the suggestion of Mr. Growoll, the material was put into shape for printing.

After the completion of the list in this form, my attention was drawn to Mr. Edward Arber's valuable article on "Contemporary Printed Lists of Books Produced in England," in *Bibliographica*, vol. iii, pp. 173-191, London,

### THREE CENTURIES OF

1897, which first gave me information about the existence of some of the lesser-known trade lists of the seventeenth century preserved in the Bodleian Library. Following the clues given by Mr. Arber, fuller descriptions of these trade lists were obtained and incorporated in the present list.

To Mr. John Parker Anderson of the British Museum, compiler of "The Book of British Topography," London, 1881, I am indebted for quite a number of titles from original editions in the library of that institution; while for information obtained from the Bodleian Library, from the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and from other sources, acknowledgment is made in each case under the titles received from those sources.

A word as to the scope of the list. An attempt has been made to describe only the general catalogues, made for the use of the booktrade in England, of English-printed books in print at a certain time, or printed within certain limited periods. No lists are included of the books of individual printers or publish-



## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

ers, of books printed in the colonies, of the antiquarian booksellers, or of books relating to special subjects, such as Law Books, Plays, etc. With these restrictions it is believed that the record here given is nearly complete to the middle of the nineteenth century, since which period it cannot pretend to be so full.

Appended is a list of some of the periodicals issued for the use of the booktrade during the nineteenth century, containing weekly or monthly records of new English books.

WILBERFORCE EAMES.

NEW YORK, July 30, 1902.



A LIST OF THE CATALOGUES PUBLISHED FOR THE USE OF THE  
ENGLISH BOOKTRADE

1595 - 1902

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1595

The First Part of the Catalogue of English printed Bookes: Which concerneth such matters of Diuinitie, as haue bin either written in our owne Tongue, or translated out of anie other language: And haue bin published, to the glory of God, and edification of the Church of Christ in England. *Gathered into Alphabet, and such Method as it is, by Andrew Maunfell, Bookefeller. Vnumquodque propter quid. [Vignette.]* London, Printed by Iohn VVindet for Andrew Maunfell, dwelling in Lothburie. 1595. 4 prel. ll., 123 pp. Fol.

In the same volume is the second part, with title as follows :

### THREE CENTURIES OF

The Seconde parte of the Catalogue of English printed Bookes: *Eyther written in our owne tongue, or translated out of any other language: which concerneth the Sciences Mathematicall, as Arithmetick, Geometrie, Astronomie, Astrologie, Musick, the Arte of VVarre, and Nauigation: And also, of Phisick and Surgerie: which haue beene published to the glorie of God, and the benefit of the Commonweale of England. Gathered into Alphabet, and such methode as it is, by Andrew Maunfell Booke-feller. Vnumquodque propter quid.* [Vignette.] At London, Printed by *Iames Roberts*, for *Andrew Maunfell*, dwelling in *Lothburie*. 1595. 3 prel. ll., 27 pp. Fol.

The above description is from the copy belonging to the library of the Grolier Club, New York City, to whose officials I am under obligations for the privilege of examining it. This copy is in the contemporary vellum binding, interleaved, and with about one hundred and fifty titles added in manuscript, of publications dated from 1537 to 1595, with two or three for 1596.

The titles are quite full, and are arranged by subject and author in one alphabet. In most cases the subject entry is the only place where the title is given in full, there being merely a cross-reference under the author's name. Most of the publications in this catalogue are of dates subsequent to 1540, although there are a few scattered titles running as far back as 1470. The ancient Popish books that were printed in England, Maunsell informs the "Reverend Divines," are inserted among the rest; but the books written by fugitive Papists, as also those that were written against the government he "did not think meete for [him] to meddle with at all."

ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

1618-1619

A Catalogve of such English Bookes, as lately haue bene, and now are in Printing for Publication. From the ninth day of October, 1618. vntill Easter Terme, [May, 1619,] next ensuing . . . London printed, by W. Iaggard, 1618. 12 pp. [unpaged] 4°.

With titles grouped under the headings Diuinity, History, Controuersie, Law Bookes, Bookes of Art and humanity, Poetry, Geomaticall Translations of Schoole Booke I.

Title and description furnished by Mr. Frederick C. Wellstood, from the original in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Mr. Arber gives a fuller title, of which the part omitted above is as follows: "And from this form of beginning (though not in such perfect manner as hereafter may be performed) to be continued for every Half Year." No continuation has been found.

1617-1628

Catalogvs Universalis pro Nvndinis Francofvrentibus Vernalibus, de anno M. DC. XVII. . . . Londini, Ex Officina Nortoniana, Apud Ioannem Billivm. Anno 1617. 36 pp. [unpaged] 4°.

A London edition of the Frankfurt *Mess Katalog*, appearing twice a year, in April and October, and of which John Bill printed at least twenty-three numbers, according to Mr. Arber, from April (Vernalibus) 1617, to April (Vernalibus) 1628.

The first eleven numbers have no English supplements; but beginning with the issue for the Autumn of 1622, a catalogue was appended of *Books printed in English* for the preceding six months, and this supplementary catalogue was continued until the Autumn of 1626, when it seems to have been discontinued.

### THREE CENTURIES OF

#### SYNOPSIS :

<p>1617 Vernalibus Autummalibus</p> <p>1618 Vernalibus Autummalibus</p> <p>1619 Vernalibus Autummalibus</p> <p>1620 Vernalibus Autummalibus</p> <p>1621 Vernalibus Autummalibus</p> <p>1622 Vernalibus</p> <p>1622 Autummalibus (English books Apr. 1622, to Oct. 1622)</p> <p>1623 Vernalibus (English books Sept. 1622 to Apr. 1623.) Autummalibus (English books Apr. 1623 to Oct. 1623)</p>		<p>1624 Vernalibus (English books Oct. 1623 to Apr. 1624) Autummalibus (English books Apr. 1624 to Oct. 1624)</p> <p>1625 Vernalibus (English books Oct. 1624 to May 1625) Autummalibus</p> <p>1626 Vernalibus Autummalibus (English books Apr. 1626 to Oct. 1626)</p> <p>1627 Vernalibus Autummalibus</p> <p>1628 Vernalibus</p>
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The above title was furnished by Mr. Frederick C. Wellstood of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, who states that the set in that institution lacks the numbers for 1620, 1626, 1627 and 1628, and that the imprints vary in some of the years: *i. e.*, in 1621, *Francofurti*; in 1623, *Francofurti, Typis ac Sumptibus Sigismundi Latomi*; in 1624, *Francofurti*; and in 1625 two issues (1) *Francofurti, Typis ac Sumptibus Sigismundi Latomi*, and (2) merely *Francofurti*.

The British Museum catalogue gives the titles of the numbers for the Autumn of 1623, and the Spring of 1625, each with its English Supplement.

According to information furnished by the printed catalogue of Trinity College Library, Dublin, and by Mr. Alfred de Burgh, the Assistant Librarian, it appears that the library possesses the Latin catalogues for the Spring of 1618, the Autumn of 1619, and from the Autumn of 1622 to the Autumn of 1627, inclusive, together with seven of the English supplements, which latter are described under the next title:

ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

1622-1626

Books printed in English since the last Vernal Mart, which was in April 1622, till this present October [and continued twice a year until October, 1626.] [London, printed by John Bill, 1622-26.] 9 (?) parts. 4°.

These lists have no separate title-pages, but are appended to, and form part of, the London reprint of the Frankfurt *Mess Katalog*, described under the preceding title. They cover the following dates :

Apr. 1622 to Oct. 1622	Apr. 1624 to Oct. 1624
Sept. 1622 to Apr. 1623	Oct. 1624 to May 1625
Apr. 1623 to Oct. 1623	? May 1625 to Oct. 1625
Oct. 1623 to Apr. 1624	? Oct. 1625 to Apr. 1626
Apr. 1626 to Oct. 1626	

Of the above nine parts all except the seventh and eighth are in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The Bodleian Library is said to possess those for 1622 to 1625 inclusive, and the British Museum has the third and sixth of the list.

1626-1631

A Catalogve of certaine Bookes which have been published, and (by Authoritie) Printed in England, both in Latine and English, since the yeare 1626, vntill November this present yeare 1631. Now published for supply since the intermission of the *English Catalogue*, with intention hereafter to publish it exactly every yeare. Imprinted at London, 1631. 9 leaves. 4°.

Title furnished by Mr. John Parker Anderson of the British Museum, from the original in the Library of that Institution. No continuation has been found.

## THREE CENTURIES OF

1635-1655

A Catalogue of the most approved Divinity-Books, Which have been printed or reprinted about twenty yeares past, And continued down to this present year, 1655, Mensis Martii 26. London, Printed for John Rothwell, at the Fountain and Bear in Gold-Smiths Row, Cheapside. 1655. 12°.

The introduction to the Christian Reader is dated March 26, 1655, and is signed J. R., the initials of John Rothwell, publisher and bookseller in London, who seems to have been connected with the booktrade from about 1632 to 1661. Title furnished by Mr. John Parker Anderson, from the original in the British Museum. Reissued as follows :

1635-1657

A Catalogue of approved Divinity-Books, Which have been Printed or reprinted about twenty years past, And continued down to this present year, 1657, Mensis Junii 18. Much enlarged. London, Printed for John Rothwell, at the Fountain in Gold-Smiths Row in Cheapside, 1657. 12°.

The second edition or issue of the preceding work, the introduction being signed by J. R., the initials of the publisher, John Rothwell. The catalogue was perhaps continued in a series or supplements. One for August, 1660, is described on page 114, *infra*. Title furnished by Mr. John Parker Anderson, from the original in the British Museum.



ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

1657

A Catalogue of the most vendible Books in England, Orderly and Alphabetically Digested. . . . London, Printed in the Year 1657. 119 leaves. [unpaged] 4°.


The first issue of William London's catalogue. It was reissued with a supplement in the following year. Title from Hazlitt's "Bibliographical Collections and Notes," ii., 365.

1650-1658

A Catalogue of the most vendible Books in England, Orderly and Alphabetically Digested; Under the Heads of Divinity, History, Physick, and Chyrurgery, Law, Arithmetick, Geometry, Astrologie, Dialling, Measuring Land and Timber, Gageing, Navigation, Architecture, Horfmanship, Faulconry, Merchandize, Limning, Military Discipline, Heraldry, Fortification and Fire-works, Husbandry, Gardening, Romances, Poems, Playes, &c. With Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Books, for Schools and Scholars. The like Work never yet performed by any. *Varietas Delectat.* London, Printed in the Year 1658. 124 leaves. [unpaged] 4°.

The second issue of William London's catalogue. The last five leaves consist of "A Supplement of New Books, Come forth since August the first 1657. till June the first 1658. Which is intended to be continued from Year to Year, beginning At June the first, 1658. where this ends."

### THREE CENTURIES OF

The Epistle Dedicatory is signed by Wm. London, and is followed by an epistle to the reader, in which it is stated that "such Books as have been printed from the year 1650, to 1655, have this Character,\* and you are led by the  to all such as are come forth since."

Title and description from the original in possession of the compiler. Copies are also in the British Museum and in other libraries.

1658-1660

A Catalogue of New Books By way of Supplement to the former. Being Such as have been Printed from that time, till Easter-Term, 1660. London, Printed by A. M. and are to be sold by Luke Fawn at the Parrot in Pauls Church-yard, and Francis Tyton at the three Daggers in Fleetstreet. 1660. 12 leaves. [unpaged] 4°.

By W. L., *i. e.*, William London. Title and description from original in possession of the compiler.

1660

August 1660. Books lately printed to acquaint those that are studious what are extant, divers of them being Printed this Moneth. [London:] Printed for J. Rothwell at the Fountain in Goldsmiths-Row in Cheapside. 1660. 1 sheet. Fol.

A supplement, by John Rothwell, to his former catalogues. Information furnished by Mr. J. P. Anderson, from original in the British Museum.

ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

1662-1663

A Catalogue of such Books as have been Entered in the Register of the Company of Stationers: And Printed from the 25. of December, 1662. to the 25. of December, 1663. Published by G. T. [George Tokefield,] Clerk to the Company of Stationers. London, Printed for Samuel Speed, and are to be Sold at his shop at the Rainbow neer the Inner Temple Gate in Fleetstreet. 1664. 8 pp. [unpaged] 4°.

The titles are grouped under the headings : Divinity and Sermons, Law, Arts and Sciences, Humanity, Histories and Poems, and Playes. The above title was furnished by Mr. Frederick C. Wellstood of the Bodleian Library, from the original belonging to that Library.

1667

The late conflagration consumed my own, together with the Stock of Books (as it were) of the Company of Stationers, London. Since that lamentable disaster, next my own loss, this doth trouble me, That when any of those few ingenious persons who desire books, inquire after them; they are often answered (by such as have them not), That they are all burnt. Which discourageth any further inquiry, not only to the Learned, but even of country Chapmen.

### THREE CENTURIES OF

Wherefore to let all men know, notwithstanding the late dreadful calamity, that there are books yet to be had; and for the convenience of the ingenious buyers: I publish the ensuing Catalogue. From my Shop in Gresham-Colledge, next the Stairs, or Warehouse in Moore-Fields against the Cardinals-Cap. [1667.] 42 pp. [unpaged] 4°.

Printed in double columns, and signed in manuscript: *Thomas Rookes*. The titles are grouped under the sizes Folio, Small Folio, Large Quarto, Small Quarto, Octavo large, Octavo small, Twelves crown, Large 24, and 16, followed by a notice at the end, "The Publisher to the Reader." Title from Edward Arber's article in *Bibliographica*, iii., 183-184, and from memoranda supplied by Mr. Frederick C. Wellstood. The original is in the Bodleian Library.

1668-1670

Mercurius Librarius, or, a Catalogue of Books printed and published in:

- 1 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1668
- 2 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1668[-69]
- 3 Easter term, [Apr. 28-May 24] 1669
- 4 Trinity term, [June 11-30] 1669
- 5 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 29] 1669
- 6 Hillary term, [Jan. 24-Feb. 12] 1669[-70]
- 7 Easter term, [Apr. 20-May 16] 1670
- 8 Midsummer term, [June 24 ? - — ?] 1670

[Colophon of No. 1:] *Collected by, and printed for, John Starkey, Bookseller at the Mitre, in Fleet street, near Temple Bar. [London, 1668-1670.] 8 pts., numbered as above, Fol.*

The later numbers have the colophon: *Collected by John Starkey*

## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

and Robert Clavel. According to Mr. Arber, Nos. 1 to 7 are in the Bodleian Library. The British Museum possesses Nos. 1 to 3 and 5. Nos. 1 to 6 and 8 were offered for sale, with other Term Catalogues, in Mr. A. Russell Smith's Catalogue for April, 1900, lot 172. See Edward Arber in *Bibliographica*, iii., 185-186.

This is the first of five series of quarterly Term Catalogues which were published regularly from 1668 to 1709. Mr. Arber states that they were published "about the middle of each of the four Law Terms, that is, in November, for Michaelmas Term; February, for Hilary Term; May, for Easter Term; and June, for Trinity Term." In the present list the exact dates of the beginning and end of each term are added in brackets, as given in John J. Bond's "Handy-Book of Rules and Tables for Verifying Dates," 1866.

A complete reprint of the Term Catalogues has been undertaken by Mr. Arber.

1670-1674

### A Catalogue of Books Continued, Printed and Published at *London* in:

- 1 Easter term, [Apr. 20-May 16] 1670
- 2 Trinity term, [June 3-22] 1670
- 3 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 24-Nov. 28] 1670
- 4 Hilary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 13] 1670[-71]
- 5 Easter term, [May 10-June 5] 1671
- 6 Trinity term, [June 23-July 12] 1671
- 7 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1671
- 8 Hilary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1671[-72]
- 9 Easter term, [Apr. 24-May 20] 1672
- 10 Trinity term, [June 7-26] 1672
- 11 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1672
- 12 Hilary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1672[-73]
- 13 Easter term, [Apr. 16-May 12] 1673
- 14 Trinity term, [May 30-June 18] 1673
- 15 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23.-Nov. 28] 1673
- 16 Hilary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1673[-74]
- 17 Easter term, [May 6-June 1] 1674
- 18 Trinity term, [June 19-July 8] 1674

### THREE CENTURIES OF

[Colophon of No. 1:] *Collected by, and printed for, the Booksellers of London.* [London, 1670-1674.] 18 pts., numbered as above, Fol.

This publication was started in opposition to the preceding, the reason being stated in the colophon of No. 1, as follows: "The Publifhers of *Mercurius Librarius*, by their unreasonable demands for inserting the Titles of books; and also their imperfect collecting, omitting many, and refusing all under 1s. price; hath occasioned the printing of this *Catalogue*: wherein those defects are rectified."

No. 3 and following numbers have the colophon: *Collected by Robert Clavel in Cross-Keys Court in Little Britain.*

The British Museum and Bodleian Libraries have each a set of this series.

1666-1672

A Catalogue of all the Books Printed in England since the Dreadful Fire of London, in 1666. To the End of Michaelmas Term, 1672 . . . Collected by Robert Clavel. London, Printed by S. Simmons . . . M. DC. LXXIII. Fol.

This is the first edition of Clavel's large catalogue. The second edition appeared in 1675; the third in 1680; and the fourth in 1696. Title from Hazlitt's "Bibliographical Collections and Notes," iii., 44.

1672-1674

[A Supplement to Clavel's large Catalogue, containing the books from 1672 to Michaelmas Term, 1674. London, 1674.] 7 leaves. Fol.

Description from Hazlitt, iii., 44.

ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

1666-1674

The General Catalogue of Books printed in England Since the Dreadful Fire of *London*, 1666. To the End of Trinity Term, 1674. Together with the Titles of all Publick and Private Acts of Parliament: Proclamations: The Texts of Single Sermons, with the Authors Names: Playes Acted at both Theatres: And an Abstract of the General Bills of Mortality since 1660. With a General Account of the Names of all the Books of Law, Navigation, Mufick, &c. With a Catalogue of School Books. Collected by Robert Clavel. London: Printed by Andrew Clark, for Robert Clavel, at the Peacock in St. Paul's Church-Yard, MDCLXXV. 2 prel. leaves, 119, (1) pp. Fol.

The second edition of Clavel's large catalogue. A postscript to the preface gives the following advice: "What of these Books are desired bound, 'tis convenient the Book-binder should leave Guards to paste on Additional Term-Catalogues as they are Published."

Title from original in possession of the compiler.

1674-1680

A Catalogue of Books Continued, Printed, and Published at London in:

- 1 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1674, 4 leaves, A. B.
- 2 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1674[-75], 3 leaves, C, D<sup>1</sup>.
- 3 Easter term, [Apr. 21-May 17] 1675, 2 leaves, E.

### THREE CENTURIES OF

- 4 Trinity term, [June 4-23] 1675, 2 leaves, F.
- 5 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 29] 1675, 3 leaves, G, H<sup>1</sup>.
- 6 Hillary term, [Jan. 24-Feb. 12] 1675[-76], 3 leaves, I, K<sup>1</sup>.
- 7 Easter term, [Apr. 12-May 8] 1676, 3 leaves, L, M<sup>1</sup>.
- 8 Trinity term, [May 26-June 14] 1676, 2 leaves, N.
- 9 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1676, 5 leaves, O, P,  
Q<sup>1</sup>.
- 10 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1676[-77], 2 leaves, R.
- 11 Easter term, [May 2-28] 1677, 3 leaves, S, T<sup>1</sup>.
- 12 Trinity term, [June 15-July 4] 1677, 2 leaves, U.
- 13 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1677, 4 leaves, X, Y.
- 14 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1677[-78], 3 leaves, Z, Aa<sup>1</sup>.
- 15 Easter term, [Apr. 17-May 13] 1678, 3 leaves, Bb, Cc<sup>1</sup>.
- 16 Trinity term, [May 31-June 19] 1678, 2 leaves, Dd.
- 17 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1678, 4 leaves, Ee, Ff.
- 18 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1678[-79], 3 leaves, Gg,  
Hh<sup>1</sup>.
- 19 Easter term, [May 7-June 2] 1679, 3 leaves, Ii, Kk<sup>1</sup>.
- 20 Trinity term, [June 20-July 9] 1679, 3 leaves, Ll, Mm<sup>1</sup>.
- 21 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1679, 5 leaves, Nn, Oo,  
Pp<sup>1</sup>.
- 22 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1679[-80], 4 leaves, Qq, Rr.
- 23 Easter term, [Apr. 28-May 24] 1680, 4 leaves, Ss, Tt.
- 24 Trinity term, [June 11-30] 1680, 5 leaves, Uu, Xx, Yy<sup>1</sup>.

[Colophon of No. 1:] *Collected by Robert Clavel, Bookseller, at the Peacock at the West end of St. Pauls, where the General Catalogue of Books Printed since 1666, are to be sold. [London, 1674-1680.] 24 pts., numbered as above, Fol.*

No. 2 has the colophon: *Printed by Andrew Clark, and are to be sold by the Booksellers of London, 1674.* In No. 12 the colophon reads: *Printed for the Booksellers of London.*

Description from partial set in possession of the compiler, and from information supplied by Mr. A. P. C. Griffin of the Library of Congress at Washington, where there is a set.



ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

1678-1679

- A Compleat Catalogue of all the Stitch'd Books and Single Sheets printed since the first discovery of the Popish Plot (September 1678.) to January 16 $\frac{79}{80}$ . To which is Added a Catalogue of all His Majesties Proclamations, Speeches and Declarations, with the Orders of the King in Council, and what Acts of Parliament have been Published since the Plot. The Continuation is intended by the Publisher. [London:] Printed in the Year 1680. 4°.

This title and the two following are supplied by Mr. J. P. Anderson, from the originals in the British Museum.

1680

- A Continuation of the Compleat Catalogue of Stitch'd Books and Single Sheets, &c. printed since the first discovery of the Popish Plot, September 1678. From the 1st. of January 16 $\frac{79}{80}$ . to the 25th. of June, 1680. To this is prefixed some omitted in the last. The Continuation is intended by the Publisher. London, Printed and are to be sold at the Green Dragon in St. Paul's Church-yard, where is to be had a Compleat Catalogue of all printed since the Plot. 1680. 4°.

A supplement to the preceding number.

THREE CENTURIES OF

1680

A<sup>1</sup> Second Continuation of the Compleat Catalogue of Stitch'd Books and Single Sheets printed since the first discovery of the Popish Plot (September 1678.) From the 24th of June to Michaelmas Term 1680. The Continuation is intended to be publish'd every Term. London, Printed by J. R. and are to be sold at the Green Dragon in St. Pauls Church Yard, where is to be had a Complete Catalogue of all Printed since the Plot. 1680. 4°.

A supplement to the preceding number.

1678-1680

A General Catalogue of all the Stitch'd Books and Single Sheets &c. printed the two last years, commencing from the first discovery of the Popish Plot (September 1678.) And continued to Michaelmas Term 1680. Very useful for Gent. that make Collections. London, Printed by J. R. and are to be sold at the Green Dragon in St. Pauls Church Yard. 1680. 4°.

This seems to be a reissue of the three preceding numbers, with the title of the first one cancelled, and a general title prefixed. The Continuation and Second Continuation have each their own titles and are the same as those already described. Description supplied by Mr. J. P. Anderson, from the original in the British Museum.

ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

1666-1680

The General Catalogue of Books, printed in England Since the Dreadful Fire of London MDCLXVI. To the End of Trinity-Term MDCLXXX. Together with the Texts of Single Sermons, With the Authors Names: Playes Acted at both the Theaters: And an Abstract of the General Bills of Mortality since 1660. With an Account of the Titles of all the Books of Law, Navigation, Mufick, &c. And a Catalogue of School Books. To which is now added a Catalogue of Latin Books Printed in Foreign Parts and in England since the Year MDCLXX. Collected by R. Clavell. London, Printed by S. Roycroft for Robert Clavell at the Peacock in St. Paul's-Church-Yard. 1680. 2 prel. leaves, 28 pp. 4 leaves, 29-191 pp. Fol.

The third edition of Clavel's large Catalogue, and the first in which he spells his own name Clavell. Description from the original in possession of the compiler.

Between pp. 28 and 29 are inserted four leaves with the heading: "Place this Collection of Sermons between Fol. 28, and 29. Sermons Printed since 1660; which with other Sermons on most Occasions, with Books of Divinity, Church-Government, State; as also Acts of Parliament, Proclamations, Speeches, Declarations, Histories, and such-like, &c. you may be furnished with by William Miller at the Guilded Acron in St. Paul's Church-Yard, London."

### THREE CENTURIES OF

Pages 101-191 contain the catalogue of Latin books printed on the Continent and in England since 1670, with a separate title page dated 1681, compiled by Clavel from the Term Catalogues of Imported Foreign Books (“Catalogus Librorum in regionibus transmarinis nuper editorum,”) of which ten numbers were published from Easter Term 1676 to Trinity Term 1679, as described by Mr. Arber in *Bibliographica*, iii., 187.

1680

Mercurius Librarius, or a faithful Account of all Books and Pamphlets. London, printed by Thomas James for Mr. Vile, 1680. 30 or more nos. Fol.

Nos. 1 and 2, for April 16 and 22, 1680, are in the Bodleian Library, and are described by Mr. Arber in *Bibliographica*, iii., 188. Issued weekly at sixpence a number, it was still being published in November, but probably did not continue long after. See Roberts’s “Earlier History of English Bookselling,” p. 108.

1680

Weekly Advertisement of Books. London, Printed by Robert Everingham, 1680. 6 or more nos. Fol.

Issued weekly, “and annexed to the city mercury, from the Office of the Royal Exchange, No. 250.” No. 1 appeared on October 7, and No. 6 on November 11, 1680. See Roberts’s “Earlier History of English Bookselling,” p. 109.

1680-1695

A Catalogue of Books continued, Printed and Published at London in :

- 1 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 29] 1680, 5 leaves, A, B, C<sub>1</sub>.
- 2 Hilary term, [Jan. 24-Feb. 12] 1680[-81], 5 leaves, D, E<sub>3</sub>.
- 3 Easter term, [Apr. 20-May 16] 1681, 4 leaves, F, G.
- 4 Trinity term, [June 3-22] 1681, 4 leaves, H, I.

## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 5 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 24-Nov. 28] 1681, 5 leaves, K, L, M<sup>1</sup>.
- 6 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 13] 1681[-82], 5 leaves, N, O, P<sup>1</sup>.
- 7 Easter term, [May 3-29] 1682, 4 leaves, Q, R.
- 8 Trinity term, [June 16-July 5] 1682, 4 leaves, S, T.
- 9 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1682, 6 leaves, V, X, Y.
- 10 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1682[-83], 3 leaves, Z, Aa<sup>1</sup>.
- 11 Easter term, [Apr. 25-May 21] 1683, 5 leaves, Bb, Cc, Dd<sup>1</sup>.
- 12 Trinity term, [June 8-27] 1683, 5 leaves, Ee, Ff, Gg<sup>1</sup>.
- 13 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1683, 6 leaves, Hh, Ii, Kk.
- 14 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1683[-84], 3 leaves, Ll, Mm<sup>1</sup>.
- 15 Easter term, [Apr. 16-May 12] 1684, 4 leaves, Nn, Oo.
- 16 Trinity term, [May 30-June 18] 1684, 4 leaves, Pp, Qq.
- 17 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1684, 6 leaves, Rr, Ss, Tt,
- 18 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1684[-85], 4 leaves, Uu, Xx.
- 19 Easter term, [May 6-June 1] 1685, 4 leaves, Yy, Zz.
- 20 Trinity term, [June 19-July 8] 1685, 3 leaves, Aaa, Bbb<sup>1</sup>.
- 21 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1685, 5 leaves, Ccc, Ddd, Eee<sup>1</sup>
- 22 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1685[-86], 3 leaves, Fff, Ggg<sup>1</sup>.
- 23 Easter and Trinity terms, [Apr. 21-June 23] 1686, 4 leaves, Hhh, Iii.
- 24 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 29] 1686, 4 leaves, Kkk, Lll.
- 25 Hillary term, [Jan. 24-Feb. 12] 1686[-87], 2 leaves, Mmm.
- 26 Easter term, [Apr. 13-May 9] 1687, 2 leaves, Nnn.
- 27 Trinity term, [May 27-June 15] 1687, 2 leaves, Ooo.
- 28 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 24-Nov. 28] 1687, 4 leaves, Ppp, Qqq.
- 29 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 13] 1687[-88], 3 leaves, Rrr, Sss<sup>1</sup>.
- 30 Easter term, [May 2-28] 1688, 2 leaves, Ttt.

### THREE CENTURIES OF

- 31 Trinity term, [June 15-July 4] 1688, 3 leaves, Uuu, Xxx<sup>1</sup>.  
 32 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1688.  
 32 Easter term, [Apr. 17-May 13] 1689, 9 leaves, Yyy, Zzz, Aaaa, Bbbb, Cccc<sup>1</sup>.  
 33 Easter term, [Apr. 17-May 13] 1689.  
 33 Trinity term, [May 31-June 19] 1689, 5 leaves, Dddd, Eeee, Ffff<sup>1</sup>.  
 34 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1689, 6 leaves, Gggg, Hhhh, Iiii.  
 35 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1689[-90], 5 leaves, Kkkk, Llll, Mmmm<sup>1</sup>.  
 36 Easter term, [May 7-June 2] 1690, 3 leaves, Nnnn, Oooo<sup>1</sup>.  
 37 Trinity term, [June 20-July 9] 1690, 4 leaves, Pppp, Qqqq.  
 38 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1690, 6 leaves, Rrrr, Ssss, Tttt.  
 39 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1690[-91], 4 leaves, Vvvv, Xxxx.  
 40 Easter term, [Apr. 29-May 25] 1691, 4 leaves, Yyyy, Zzzz.  
 41 Trinity term, [June 12-July 1] 1691, 4 leaves, Aaaaa, Bbbbb.  
 42 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1691, 5 leaves, Ccccc, Ddddd, Eeeee<sup>1</sup>.  
 43 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1691[-92], 4 leaves, Ffff, Gggg.  
 44 Easter term, [Apr. 13-May 9] 1692, 3 leaves, Hhhhh, [Iiiii<sup>1</sup>].  
 45 Trinity term, [May 27-June 15] 1692, 4 leaves, Kkkkk, Lllll.  
 46 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 24-Nov. 28] 1692, 7 leaves, Mmmmm, Nnnnn, Ooooo, Ppppp<sup>1</sup>.  
 47 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 13] 1692[-93], 5 leaves, Qqqqq, Rrrrr, Ssss<sup>1</sup>.  
 48 Easter term, [May 3-29] 1693, 5 leaves, Ttttt, Uuuuu, Xxxxx<sup>1</sup>.  
 49 Trinity term, [June 16-July 5] 1693, 4 leaves, Yyyyy, Zzzzz.  
 50 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1693, 7 leaves, Aaaaaa, Bbbbb, Ccccc, Ddddd<sup>1</sup>.  
 51 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1693[-94], 3 leaves, Eeeee, Ffff<sup>1</sup>.  
 52 Easter term, [Apr. 25-May 21] 1694.  
 53 Trinity term, [June 8-27] 1694.

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- 54 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1694.  
 55 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1694[-95], 4 leaves,  
 Pppppp, Qqqqqq.  
 56 Easter term, [Apr. 10-May 6] 1695, 3 leaves, Rrrrrr, Ssssss<sup>1</sup>.  
 57 Trinity term, [May 24-June 12] 1695, 4 leaves, Tttttt,  
 Uuuuuu.

[Colophon:] *Printed for the Booksellers of London, 1680-1695. 58 or 59 pts., numbered as above. Fol.*

Most of the numbers have colophon as above, except Nos. 6 and 8, which read: *London, Printed for Benjamin Tooke at the Ship in St. Paul's Churchyard.* No. 16, for Trinity Term, 1684, is wrongly marked 15, and there are two numbers marked 32, so that, although the numbering stops at 57, there are really 58 parts, or, counting two issues for Easter 1689, 59 parts.

I have not seen No. 32 for Michaelmas term, 1688, and No. 33 for Easter term, 1689, but I insert them on the authority of Mr. F. C. Wellstood of the Bodleian Library, who writes as follows: "There is not a second No. 31, for Mich. Term 1688, (which is numbered 32,) but there are two numbered 33 for Easter and Trinity Terms 1689, respectively. No. 33, (of which there are two,) is for Easter Term 1689. No. 33 (the second) is for Trinity Term 1689." In my own and in the Library of Congress sets the part for Easter 1689 is plainly marked No. 32. Mr. Arber calls attention to the fact that No. 23 is for two terms, Easter and Trinity, 1686. He says also: "There is wrong numbering after No. 31. There was no issue of *The Term Catalogue* in Hilary Term, (February,) 1689; evidently because the Revolution, then in progress in London, had upset business for a time; but No. 32, (it should be 33,) for the next Easter Term, was double the usual size, to make up for it."

Several of the numbers were reprinted with abridged titles, to enable the publisher to make up sets where the original numbers had gone out of print. Of these abridged editions I have seen Nos. 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, and 17, in which the book-titles are so much shortened that in most cases the material is compressed into a single leaf of two pages.

### THREE CENTURIES OF

The foregoing description is based on two incomplete sets in my possession, and on information obtained from Mr. A. P. C. Griffin of the Library of Congress at Washington, and from the British Museum and Bodleian Libraries, where nearly or quite complete sets are preserved. The first six numbers are also in the New York Public Library.

1693

**Bibliotheca Novissima.** Or A Catalogue of Books on Divers Subjects. Containing, I. Books lately Printed in England. II. Books newly Reprinted. III. Books now in the Prefs: With a short account of the particular Design of several of them. Together with A Catalogue of Books lately Printed, now Printing and Reprinting, in France, Germany, Holland, &c. June 1693. Printed for the Bookfellers of London and Westminster, and to be Sold by Randal Taylor near Stationers-Hall. [1693.] 32 pp. 8°.

Printed in single columns, with titles grouped under the headings Divinity, History, Law, Physick, Mathematicks, Miscellanies, Heraldry, Poetry and Plays, Reprinted, Books now Printing and Re-Printing, Some Books lately Printed and Printing Beyond-Sea, Appendix.

Description furnished by Mr. Frederick C. Wellstood, from the original in the Bodleian Library.

1666-1695

A Catalogue of Books Printed in England since the Dreadful Fire of London in 1666. to the End of Michaelmas Term, 1695. With an Abstract of the General Bills of Mor-



ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

tality since 1660. And the Titles of all the Claffic Authors *cum Notis Variorum*, and thofe for the ufe of the Dauphin. The Fourth Edition. London: Printed for R. Clavel at the Peacock in St. Paul's Churchyard, and Benj. Tooke at the Middle-Temple Gate in Fleetstreet. MDCXCVI. 127 pp. Fol.

This edition of Clavel's large catalogue is anonymous. Description supplied by Mr. John P. Anderson, from original in the British Museum. There is also a copy in the library of the Grolier Club, New York City.

1696-1709

A Catalogue of Books continued. Printed and Publish'd in London in:

- 1 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1695[-96], 4 leaves, A, B.
- 2 Easter term, [Apr. 29-May 25] 1696, 3 leaves, C, D<sub>1</sub>.
- 3 Trinity term, [June 12-July 1] 1696, 6 leaves, E, F, G.
- 4 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1696, 5 leaves, H, I, K<sub>1</sub>.
- 5 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1696[-97], 4 leaves, L, M.
- 6 Easter term, [Apr. 21-May 17] 1697, 3 leaves, N, O<sub>1</sub>.
- 7 Trinity term, [June 4-23] 1697, 6 leaves, P, Q, R.
- 8 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 29] 1697, 6 leaves, S, T, U.
- 9 Hillary term, [Jan. 24-Feb. 12] 1697[-98], 5 leaves, X, Y, Z<sub>1</sub>.
- 10 Easter term, [May 11-June 6] 1698, 4 leaves, A[a], Bb.
- 11 Trinity term, [June 24-July 13] 1698, 7 leaves, Cc, Dd, Ee, Ff<sub>1</sub>.
- 12 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 24-Nov. 28] 1698, 7 leaves, Gg, Hh, Ii, [Kk<sub>1</sub>.]
- 13 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 13] 1698[-99], 6 leaves, Ll, Mm, Nn.

### THREE CENTURIES OF

- 14 Easter term, [Apr. 26-May 22] 1699, 6 leaves, Oo, Pp, Qq.
- 15 Trinity term, [June 9-28] 1699, 7 leaves, Rr, Ss, Tt, [Uu.]
- 16 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1699, 7 leaves, Xx, Yy, Zz, [Aaa<sup>1</sup>.]
- 17 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1699[-1700.]
- 18 Easter term, [Apr. 17-May 13] 1700, 5 leaves, Eee, Fff, Ggg<sup>1</sup>.
- 19 Trinity term, [May 31-June 19] 1700, 6 leaves, Hhh, Iii, Kkk.
- 20 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1700, 7 leaves, Lll, Mmm, Nnn, O[oo<sup>1</sup>.]
- 21 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1700[-01], 6 leaves, Ppp, Qqq, Rrr.
- 22 Easter term, [May 7-June 2] 1701, 5 leaves, Sss, Ttt, Uuu.
- 23 Trinity term [June 20-July 9] 1701, 6 leaves, Xxx, Yyy, Zzz.
- 24 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1701, 6 leaves, Aaaa, Bbbb, Cccc.
- 25 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1701[-02], 6 leaves, Dddd, Eeee, Ffff.
- 26 Easter term, [Apr. 22-May 18] 1702, 3 leaves, Gggg, Hhhhr.
- 27 Trinity term, [June 5-24] 1702, 5 leaves, Iiii, Kkkk, Llll.
- 28 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1702, 6 leaves, Mmmm, Nnnn, Oooo.
- 29 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1702[-03], 6 leaves, Pppp, Qqqq, Rrrr.
- 30 Easter term, [Apr. 14-May 10] 1703, 4 leaves, Ssss, Tttt.
- 31 Trinity term, [May 28-June 16] 1703.
- 32 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 29] 1703, 8 leaves, Zzzzz  
(*sic*) Aaaaa, Bbbbbb, Ccccc.
- 33 Hillary term, [Jan. 24-Feb. 12] 1703[-04], 6 leaves, Ddddd, Eeeee, Fffff.
- 34 Easter term, [May 3-29] 1704, 4 leaves, Ggggg, Hhhhh.
- 35 Trinity term, [June 16-July 5] 1704, 6 leaves, Iiiii, Kkkkk, Lllll.
- 36 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1704, 6 leaves, Mmmmm, Nnnnn, Ooooo.
- 37 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1704[-05].
- 38 Easter term, [Apr. 25-May 21] 1705, 6 leaves, Sssss, Ttttt, Uuuuu.

## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 39 Trinity term, [June 8-27] 1705, 7 leaves, Xxxxxx, Yyyyy, Zzzzzz, Aaaaaa.
- 40 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1705, 6 leaves, Bbbbbb, Cccccc, Dddddd.
- 41 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1705[-06], 5 leaves, Eeeee, Fffff, Gggggg.
- 42 Easter term, [Apr. 10-May 6] 1706, 3 leaves, Hhhhhh, Iiiii.
- 43 Trinity term, [May 24-June 12] 1706, 6 leaves, Kkkkkk, Lllll, Mmmmm.
- 44 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1706, 5 leaves, Nnnnnn, Ooooo, Pppppp.
- 45 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1706[-07], 4 leaves, Qqqqqq, Rrrrr.
- 46 Easter term, [Apr. 30-May 26] 1707, 5 leaves, Ssssss, Ttttt, Uuuuu.
- 47 Trinity term, [June 13-July 2] 1707.
- 48 Michaelmas term, [Oct. 23-Nov. 28] 1707, 8 leaves, Aaaaaa, Bbbbbb, Cccccc, Dddddd.
- 49 Hillary term, [Jan. 23-Feb. 12] 1707[-08], 2 leaves, Eeeee.
- 50 Easter and Trinity terms, [Apr. 21-June 23] 1708, 7 leaves, Fffff, Gggggg, Hhhhhh, Iiiii.
- 51 Michaelmas and Hillary terms, [Oct. 23-Feb. 12] 1708[-09], 10 leaves, Aaaaaaa, Bbbbbb, Cccccc, Dddddd, Eeeee.
- 52 Easter and Trinity terms, [May 11-July 13] 1709, 8 leaves, Fffff, Gggggg, Hhhhhh, Iiiii.
- [London, 1696-1709.] 52 pts., numbered as above. Fol.

This is the fifth and last series of the quarterly term catalogues, which were begun in 1668 and discontinued in 1709. There is a complete set of this series in the Bodleian Library, one in the British Museum lacking No. 31, and one in the possession of the compiler lacking nos. 16, 17, 31, 37 and 47. The Library of Congress at Washington possesses nos. 1-16, 18-20 and 29; and the Library of the Grolier Club, New York, has nos. 1-12.

THREE CENTURIES OF

1699-1704

Bibliotheca Annua: or, The Annual Catalogue for The Year, 1699. Being an Exact Catalogue of all English and Latin Books, Printed in England from January, 169 $\frac{8}{9}$ , to March 25. 1700. . . . Published for the Benefit of the Learned, and Advantage of Others, by A. Roper and W. Turner. [London:] Sold by J. Nutt near Stationers-Hall, 1700. 80 pp. 4 $^{\circ}$ .

Printed in double columns, and continued as below :

Vol. II. March 25, 1700 to March 25, 1701.

Vol. III. March 25, 1701 to March 25, 1702.

Vol. IV. March 25, 1702 to March 25, 1704.

Description supplied by Mr. Frederick C. Wellstood, from the originals of vols. 1 and 4 in the Bodleian Library. The British Museum possesses vols. 1 and 3.

1714

The Monthly Catalogue. To be continued Monthly.

1 May, 1714	5 September, 1714
2 June, 1714	6 October, 1714
3 July, 1714	7 November, 1714
4 August, 1714	8 December, 1714

[Colophon:] London, Printed for Bernard Lintott, at the Cross-Keys between the Two Temple Gates, in Fleet-street. MDCCXIV. 8 parts, Fol.

The colophon in the last number is followed by these words :  
“ Where Catalogues for May, June, July, August, September and

## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

October may be had, or any Books inferted in them. (Price Three-pence.)”

Description furnished by Mr. John P. Anderson, from the original in the British Museum.

1723

Numb. I. The Monthly Catalogue: being An Exact Account of all Books and Pamphlets Published in March, M. DCC. XXIII. Together with Propofals for Printing by Subfcription some Books now in the Prefs, or Preparing for it. As Likewise A Lift of Books Printed in Foreign Parts. [London: John Wilford, 1723.] 4°.

Issued monthly in numbers of twelve pages each. The first six numbers, from March to September, 1723, were subsequently (about 1726,) reprinted in an abridged form, containing only six pages each, with the following titles: “Numb. 1. The Monthly Catalogue: being a General Register of Books, &c. Printed and Publish’d in London during the Month of March MDCCXXIII.” In these reprints the titles are considerably abridged.

The above title was furnished by Mr. John P. Anderson, from the original in the British Museum. The first twenty numbers of this publication were reissued with a collective title as follows:

1723-1724

The First Volume of the Monthly Catalogue: containing An Exact Register of all Books, Sermons, Plays, Poetry, and Miscellaneous Pamphlets, Printed and Published in London, or the Univerfities, from the Beginning of March 1723, to the End of December,

### THREE CENTURIES OF

1724. With a compleat Index to the Whole. London: Printed for John Wilford, at the Three Flower-de-Luces in Little-Britain. M DCCXXV. Title, 20 pts. separately paged, and index 16 pp. 4°.

The first six numbers in the copy examined are evidently abridged reprints, and contain 6 pp. each. Nos. 7-20 have each 12 pages. They were originally issued as below :

1 March, 1723	11 February 1723 [-24]
2 April,	12 March, 1723 [-24]
3 May,	13 April, 1724
4 June,	14 May,
5 July,	15 June,
6 Aug. and Sept.,	16 July,
7 October,	17 Aug. and Sept.,
8 November,	18 October,
9 December,	19 November,
10 January, 1723 [-24]	20 December

The description of this volume and of its continuations is from a set in possession of the compiler.

1725--1726

The Second Volume of the Monthly Catalogue: being A General Register of Books, Sermons, Plays, Poetry, Pamphlets, &c. Printed and Published in London, or the Universities, in the Year 1725, and 1726. With a compleat Index at the End of each Year. London: Printed for John Wilford, at the Three Flower-de-Luces in Little-Britain. M. DCC. XXVII. (2) 140, (8); 140, (10) pp. 4°.

## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

This consists of Nos. 21-44 of the Monthly Catalogue, from January, 1725, to December, 1726, with a general title prefixed, and the two annual indexes added.

1727-1728

The Third Volume of the Monthly Catalogue: being A General Register of Books, Sermons, Plays, Poetry and Pamphlets, Printed and Published in London, or the Universities, in the Year 1727, and 1728. With a compleat Index at the End of each Year. London: Printed for John Wilford, near Stationer's Hall. M.DCC.XXIX. (2) 140, (8); 142 (10) pp. 4°.

This volume contains Nos. 45-68 of the Monthly Catalogue, from January, 1727, to December, 1728, with a general title prefixed, and the two annual indexes added.

1729

The Monthly Catalogue: or, A General Register of Books, Sermons, Plays, and Pamphlets; Printed or Reprinted, either at London, or the Universities, during the Month of January, 1729. With their several Prices: As Likewise Proposals for Printing by Subscription, and A List of Foreign Books newly Imported. Collected by J. Wilford, at the Crown near Stationers-Hall, by Ludgate-Street. Where compleat Sets from the Beginning of March, 1723, to the present

### THREE CENTURIES OF

Time, or any of the former Numbers, may be had.

69 January, 1729	75 July, 1729
70 February, 1729	76 August, 1729
71 March, 1729	77 September, 1729
72 April, 1729	78 October, 1729
73 May, 1729	79 November, 1729
74 June, 1729	80 December, 1729

[London: John Wilford, 1729.] 12 pts. making 148 pp. and index in (8) pp. 4°.

This seems to be all that was ever published of the fourth volume. The publication was probably discontinued after No. 80. The description of the above set is from the original in possession of the compiler.

1749-1759

A Compleat Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Published for Ten Years past; with their Prices, and References to their Characters in the Monthly Review. The Whole forming a General Index to all the Articles in the first Twenty Volumes of the said Review, viz. from its Commencement in May 1749, to June 1759, both inclusive. London: Printed for R. Griffiths in the Strand, and may be had of any Bookfeller in Great Britain and Ireland. MDCCLX. v, (1) pp. and B-P (56 leaves) in fours, unpagcd. 8°.

This is merely an index of short titles, with references to the volume and page of the *Monthly Review* in which fuller informa-



## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

tion may be found. Description from original in the New York Public Library (Lenox Branch.)

1700-1766

A Complete Catalogue of Modern Books, published from the beginning of this Century, to the Present Time. With the Prices Affixed. To which is added, A Catalogue of the School Books now in general use. Any Books in the following Catalogue, that are now in Print, may be had, on the shortest Notice of [Blank space for name of bookseller to be inserted.] London: Printed in the Year MDCCLXVI. (4) 92 pp. 8°.

Title furnished by Mr. John P. Anderson, from original in the British Museum.

1700-1767

A New and Correct Catalogue of all the English Books Which have been Printed from the Year 1700, To the Present Time, with their prices. To which is added, A Complete List of Law Books, For the same Period. Likewise All the School Books now in use. Any Article, that is in Print, may be had of [Space for bookseller's name.] London: Printed in the Year MDCC-LXVII. (Price One Shilling.) (4) 108 pp. 8°.

The "Advertisement" following the title states that "Great

### THREE CENTURIES OF

Care has been taken to make this Catalogue much more complete than any Publication of the Kind, in all Respects. There are a considerable Number of Articles added, which were omitted in the former Ones, and the Prices have been carefully corrected by several of the most eminent Booksellers in London.”

The titles are all very short, and in single lines, and the publishers' names are not given. The heading on page 1 is “A Complete Catalogue of Modern Books.”

Title from original in possession of the compiler.

1700—1773

The London Catalogue of Books in all Languages, Arts and Sciences, that have been printed in Great Britain, since the year M.DCC. Properly classed under the several Branches of Literature: and Alphabetically disposed under each head. With their Sizes, and Prices. Carefully Compiled and Corrected, with innumerable Additions. London: Printed [for W. Harris] in the Year M.DCC.LXXIII. (Price One Shilling.) (4)  
144 pp. 8°

In the British Museum; title furnished by Mr. John P. Anderson.

(1774?)

Books, Printed by the Booksellers of London and Westminster, in different Sizes and Prices; of which there remains a large Stock on Hand: With the Number of Years an Impression of each is in selling. [London, 1774?] 4 pp. Fol.

## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Original in the British Museum ; description furnished by Mr. John P. Anderson.

1700-1779

A General Catalogue of Books in all Languages, Arts, and Sciences, That have been Printed in Great Britain, And Published in London, since the Year M.DCC. to the present time. The whole Alphabetically and Classically disposed under the several Branches of Literature ; with their Sizes and Prices. London : Printed in the Year M.D.CCLXXIX. (Price One Shilling.) (4) 150 pp. 8°.

In possession of the compiler.

1779-1780

An Appendix to the General Catalogue of Books Printed in the Year MDCCLXXIX : containing Alphabetical and Classical Lists of the Books published in London since that Time, to the End of the Year MDCCLXXX, Including Some others omitted in the former lists. Also Corrections to be made in the Catalogue in such articles as have been altered in their Sizes, Prices, &c. London : Printed in the Year MDCCLXXXI. (Price Three-Pence.) 8°.

In the British Museum ; title supplied by Mr. John P. Anderson.

### THREE CENTURIES OF

1700-1785

A General Catalogue of Books in all Languages, Arts, and Sciences, printed in Great Britain, and published in London, From the Year MDCC to the Present Time. Classed Under the several Branches of Literature, and Alphabetically disposed under each Head, with their Sizes and Prices. London: Printed for W. Bent, Paternoster Row. MDCCLXXXV. 164 pp. 8°.

The prefatory "Advertisement" states that "The Editor thinks this is the last General Catalogue he shall publish, and that when he attempts another, it will be on a Modern plan; but wishing to render this as complete as possible to the end of the present year, he would be glad to receive information of any omissions or errors, which shall be duly noticed in the Appendix intended to be published gratis the beginning of next year. September, 1785. W. Bent." In possession of the compiler.

1700-1786

A General Catalogue of Books in all Languages, Arts, and Sciences, Printed in Great Britain, and published in London. From the Year MDCC. to MDCCLXXXVI. Classed Under the several Branches of Literature, and Alphabetically disposed under each Head. With their Sizes and Prices. London: Printed for W. Bent, Pater-noster Row. MDCCLXXXVI. 168 pp. 8°.

## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Title from Mr. John P. Anderson, from the original in the British Museum.

1785-1788

A Modern Catalogue of Books Printed in Great Britain and published in London, Since the Year MDCCLXXXV. to the Present Time. Including such as have been altered in Size or Price during the same Period. Classed Under the several Branches of Literature, and Alphabetically disposed under each Head, with their Sizes and Prices. London: Printed for W. Bent, Paternoster Row. MDCCLXXXVIII. 8°.

Title from Mr. J. P. Anderson, from original in the British Museum.

1786-1791

The London Catalogue of Books, selected from the General Catalogue published in MDCCCLXXXVI, and including the Additions and Alterations to September MDCCXCI. Classed Under the several Branches of Literature, and Alphabetically disposed under each Head, with their sizes and prices. London: Printed for W. Bent, Pater noster Row. MDCCXCI. 160 pp. 8°.

In possession of the compiler.

THREE CENTURIES OF

1700-1791

Catalogue of Books printed in Ireland, and published in Dublin, from 1700; alphabetically and classically arranged. Dublin, 1791. 4°.

Title from the Catalogue of Trinity College Library, Dublin, vol. 2, (1875,) p. 115.

1791-1792

Supplement, 1792, to the London Catalogue of Books. [London: W. Bent, 1792.] 8 pp. 8°.

No title page; caption only. In possession of the compiler.

1799

The London Catalogue of Books, with their sizes and prices. Corrected to September MDCCXCIX. London: printed for W. Bent, Paternoster Row. By M. Brown, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell. 1799. 166 pp. 8°.

“The numerous classes of the former London Catalogue being deemed, in general, intricate and troublesome, they are in this brought into one alphabet; except those of Divinity, Law, Medicine, the Hebrew, Greek, &c., and the School Books, which classes follow the principal one in the order they are mentioned.”

—*Advertisement.*

Description from original in possession of the compiler.

ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

1799-1800

An Appendix to the London Catalogue of Books: Containing the New Publications, and the Books that have been altered in Size and Price, Since August 1799 to the End of the Year 1800. London, printed [for W. Bent] by Mr. Brown, St. John's Square. [1800.] 167-182 pp. 8°.

No title page; caption only. In possession of the compiler.

1792-1803

The Modern Catalogue of Books, with their sizes and prices, and the names of the publishers: containing the books which have been published in London since the year 1792, and such as have been altered in size or price since the London Catalogue of 1800. London: Printed for W. Bent, Paternoster-Row. 1803. 88 pp. 8°.

In possession of the compiler.

1800-1805

The New London Catalogue of Books, with their sizes and prices. Containing the books which have been published, and such as have been altered in size and price, since the London Catalogue of 1800. London, printed for W. Bent, Paternoster-Row. 1805. 76 pp. 8°.

Title from Mr. John P. Anderson of the British Museum.

THREE CENTURIES OF

1800-1807

The New London Catalogue of Books, with their sizes and prices. Containing the books which have been published, and such as have been altered in size and price, since the London Catalogue of Books to the end of the year 1800. London: Printed for W. Bent, Paternoster-Row. 1807. 94 pp. 8°.

In possession of the compiler.

1811

The London Catalogue of Books, with their sizes and prices. Corrected to August MDCCCXI. London: Printed for W. Bent, Paternoster-Row. 1811. 239 pp. 8°.

In possession of the compiler.

1811-1812

A Modern Catalogue of Books, with their sizes and prices: containing the books that have been published in London, and such as have been altered in size and price, since the publication of the London Catalogue of Books, 1811, to the present time, or from August 1811 to September 1812. London: Printed for W. Bent, Paternoster-Row. 1812. 8°.

Title from Mr. John P. Anderson of the British Museum.



ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

1814

The London Catalogue of Books, with their sizes and prices. MDCCCXIV. London: Printed for W. Bent, Paternoster-Row. [1814.] 259, (1) pp. 8°.

In possession of the compiler.

1814-1816

A Catalogue of Books, with their sizes and prices: containing the Books that have been published, and those altered in size or price, since the London Catalogue of Books, 1814, to September, 1816. London: Printed for W. Bent, Paternoster-Row. MD CCC XVI. (2) 36 pp. 8°.

Title from Mr. John P. Anderson, of the British Museum.

1800-1818

The Modern London Catalogue of Books, with their sizes, prices, and publishers. Containing the books published in London, and those altered in size or price, since the year 1800 to October 1818. London: William Bent, Paternoster-row. 1818. (4) 199, (1) pp. 8°.

In possession of the compiler.

## THREE CENTURIES OF

1818-1820

A Catalogue of Books, with their sizes, prices, and publishers. Containing the books published in London, and those altered in size or price, since the London Catalogue of Books 1818, or from October 1818 to October 1820. London: William Bent, Paternoster-Row. 1820. (2) 32 pp. 8°.

In possession of the compiler.

1800-1822

The London Catalogue of Books, with their sizes, prices, and publishers. Containing the books published in London, and those altered in size, or price, since the year 1800 to October 1822. London: William Bent, Paternoster-row. 1822. (4) 239 pp. 8°.

In possession of the compiler.

1822-1824

A Catalogue of Books, with their sizes, prices, and publishers. Containing the works published in London, and those altered in size and price, since the London Catalogue of 1822, or from October 1822 to October 1824. London: Published for the Executor of the late William Bent, by Hurst, Robinson, and Co.; Longman, Hurst, Rees,

ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Orme, Brown, and Green; Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy; and G. B. Whittaker; and Robinson and Bent, Manchester. 1824. (2) 44 pp. 8°.

In possession of the compiler.

1800-1827

The London Catalogue of Books, with their sizes, prices, and publishers. Containing the books published in London, and those altered in size or price, since the year 1800 to March 1827. London: published for the Executor of the late W. Bent, by Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green; and sold by Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy; G. B. Whittaker; Simpkin and Marshall; and all booksellers. 1827. (4) 308, (2) pp. 8°.

In possession of the compiler.

1827-1829

A Supplement to the London Catalogue of Books, published in March 1827. Containing all the new works and new editions published in London, from that period to June 1829, with their sizes, prices, and publishers' names. London: published for the Executor of the late W. Bent, by Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown and Green; and

### THREE CENTURIES OF

sold by Baldwin and Cradock; Simpkin and Marshall; and Whittaker, Treacher and Co. 1829. 47 pp. 8°.

Title from Mr. John P. Anderson, from the original in the British Museum.

#### 1810-1831

The London Catalogue of Books, with their sizes, prices, and publishers. Containing the books published in London, and those altered in size or price, since the year 1810 to February 1831. London: published by Robert Bent, (Executor of the late W. Bent,) and sold by Longman . . . and all booksellers. MDCCCXXXI. (4) 335, (1) pp. 8°.

#### 1831-1832

A Supplement to the London Catalogue of Books published in February 1831; containing all the new works published in London, from that period to December 1832, inclusive, with their sizes, prices, and publishers' names. London: published by Robert Bent, and sold by Longman . . . and W. Jackson, New York, U. S. MDCCCXXXIII. (2) 43 pp. 8°.

In possession of the compiler.

ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

1814-1834

London Catalogue of Books, with their sizes, prices, and publishers. Containing the books published in London, and those altered in size or price, since the year 1814 to December 1834. London: published by Robert Bent, Aldine Chambers, 13, Paternoster Row; and sold by Longman . . . W. Jackson, New York; and A. Asher, Berlin. MDCCCXXXV. (4) 350 pp. 8°.

In possession of the compiler.

1835, etc.

A Catalogue of Books published in the United Kingdom during the year 1835, including new editions and reprints; with the titles, prices, sizes, dates of publication, and publishers' names. Also a classed index, referring to the full title of every book, as given in "The Publishers' Circular." London, 1836. 8°.

Continued annually, and, later, under the following title :

The English Catalogue of Books for [date of year covered] Giving in one alphabet, under the name of author And also subject, the size, price, Month of publication, and Pub-

### THREE CENTURIES OF

lisher of Books issued in the United Kingdom And of the principal books issued In the United States. Being a continuation of the 'London' and 'British' Catalogues. [Vignette and motto.] London: Sampson Low, Marston & Company, Limited, Publishers' Circular Office, St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E. C. [date of year of publication.] 8°.

The volume covering the books issued in 1902, published in 1903, was the "66th year of issue." Since 1891, titles and index, which before that were printed in two separate alphabets, are printed in one alphabet. The "Transactions" of Learned Societies, and the "Series" and "Libraries" issued by some publishers are recorded in an Appendix. The names and addresses of the publishers whose books are recorded are given at the end of the volume since the issue for 1900. In the volume for 1902 there were recorded 7381 items, of which 5839 were new books and 1542 new editions.

1834-1836

Supplement to the London Catalogue of Books, with their sizes, prices, and publishers. Containing the Books published in London, from December 1834 to December 1836. London: published by Robert Bent, Aldine Chambers, 13, Paternoster Row; and sold by Longman . . . MDCCCXXXVII. 8°.

Title from original in the British Museum, furnished by Mr. John P. Anderson.

ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

1814-1839

The London Catalogue of Books, with their sizes, prices, and publishers. Containing the books published in London, and those altered in size or price, since the year MDCCCXIV to MDCCCXXXIX. London; published by Robert Bent, Aldine Chambers, 13, Paternoster Row; and sold by Longman . . . MDCCCXXXIX. (4) 415, (1) pp. 8°.

In possession of the compiler.

1839-1844

Supplement to the London Catalogue of Books, edition dated 1839. Containing the new works and new editions published in London from January 1839 to January 1844, with their sizes, prices, and publishers' names. London: published by Thomas Hodgson, Aldine Chambers, 13, Paternoster Row; and sold by Longman . . . and all booksellers. MDCCCXLIV. iv, (2) 156 pp. 8°.

In possession of the compiler.

1814-1846

The London Catalogue of Books published in Great Britain. With their sizes, prices, and publishers' names. From 1814 to 1846. London: Thomas Hodgson, 13, Paternoster

### THREE CENTURIES OF

Row . . . 1846. Engraved title, viii, 542,  
(1) pp. 8°.

In possession of the compiler, together with the titles which follow.

1814-1846

**Bibliotheca Londinensis:** a Classified Index to the Literature of Great Britain during thirty years. Arranged from and serving as a key to the London Catalogue of Books, 1814-46, which contains the titles, sizes, price and publishers' name of each work. London: Thomas Hodgson, 13 Paternoster Row . . . MDCCCXLVIII. vii, (1) 283, (3) pp. 8°.

1846-1849

**Supplement to the London Catalogue of Books** published in Great Britain, with their sizes, prices, and publishers' names, from 1846 to 1849. Including a Classified Index to the new works published during 1846-1849. Uniform with the "Bibliotheca Londinensis." London: Thomas Hodgson, 13, Paternoster Row. MDCCCXLIX. (4) 122, (4) 46 pp. 8°.

1816-1851

**The London Catalogue of Books** published in Great Britain. With their sizes, prices, and publishers' names. 1816 to 1851. London:



## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Thomas Hodgson, 13, Paternoster Row; and sold by Longman and Co. . . . and all booksellers. MDCCCLI. (4) 644 pp. 8°.

1816-1851

The Classified Index to the London Catalogue of Books published in Great Britain, 1816 to 1851. Arranged throughout in regular alphabet. . . . London: Thomas Hodgson, 13, Paternoster Row. MDCCCLIII. xiv, 285, (1) pp. 8°.

1837-1852

The British Catalogue of Books published from October 1837 to December 1852; containing the date of publication, size, price, publishers' name, and edition. Compiled by Sampson Low. Vol. I.—General Alphabet. London: Sampson Low and Son, 47, Ludgate Hill, 1853. (8) 408, 57, (1) 64, 62 pp. 8°.

The main alphabet comes down to and includes 1849. The Annual Catalogues for 1850, 1851 and 1852 are bound at the end.

1831-1855

The London Catalogue of Books published in Great Britain. With their sizes, prices, and publishers' names. 1831 to 1855. London: Thomas Hodgson, 13, Paternoster Row. MDCCCLV. vi, 583 pp. 8°.

### THREE CENTURIES OF

1837-1857

Index to the British Catalogue of Books published during the years 1837 to 1857 inclusive. Compiled by Sampson Low. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Co., 47 Ludgate Hill, 1858. (4) 292, xxx, xlvi, 297-341, (3) pp. 8°.

1835-1863

The English Catalogue of Books published from January, 1835, to January, 1863, comprising the contents of the "London" and the "British" Catalogues, and the principal works published in the United States of America and Continental Europe, with the dates of publication, in addition to the size, price, edition, and publishers' name. Compiled by Sampson Low. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Marston, 14, Ludgate Hill. 1864. vi, (2) 910 pp. 8°.

1863-1872

The English Catalogue of Books comprising the contents of the "London" and the "British" Catalogues, and the principal works published in the United States of America and Continental Europe, with the

ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

dates of publication, in addition to the size, price, edition, and publishers' name. Vol. II. January 1863 to January 1872. Compiled by Sampson Low. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Low, & Searle, Crown Buildings, 188 Fleet Street. 1873. (4) 452 pp. 8°.

1856-1876

Index to the English Catalogue of Books. Compiled by Sampson Low. Volume II. 1856 to Jan. 1876. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, & Rivington, Crown Buildings, 188 Fleet Street. 1876. (4) 408, (4) pp. 8°.

1872-1880

The English Catalogue of Books. An Alphabetical List of Works published in the United Kingdom and of the principal works published in America, with dates of publication, indication of size, price, edition, and publishers' name. Vol. III. January 1872 to December 1880. Compiled by Sampson Low. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, & Rivington, Crown Buildings, 188 Fleet Street. 1882. (4) 562, (2) pp. 8°.

### THREE CENTURIES OF

1874-1880

Index to the English Catalogue of Books.  
Compiled by Sampson Low. Volume III.  
Jan. 1874 to Dec. 1880. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, & Rivington. Crown Buildings, 188 Fleet Street. 1884.  
(4) 175 pp. 8°.

1874, etc.

The Reference Catalogue of Current Literature.  
Containing the full titles of Books now in print and on sale With the Prices at which they may be obtained of all booksellers. London: J. Whitaker, 12, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row. MDCCCLXXIV. 8°.

New issues were published in 1875, 1877, 1880, 1885, 1889, 1894, 1898 and 1902. In 1894 the imprint was changed to J. Whitaker & Sons. Each volume is fully indexed.

1881-1889

The English Catalogue of Books. An Alphabetical List of Works published in the United Kingdom and of the principal works published in America. With dates of publication, indication of size, price, edition, and publishers' name. Vol. IV. January 1881 to December 1889. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Company limited. St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane. 1891. iv, 710, (6) pp. 8°.

ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

1881-1889

Index to the English Catalogue of Books. Compiled on the plan of the late Sampson Low. Volume IV. Jan. 1881 to Dec. 1889. London: Sampson Low, Marston, & Company limited. St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, E. C. 1893. (4) 253, (3) pp. 8°.

1895

New Book List for Bookbuyers, Librarians and Booksellers, Compiled and Arranged by Cedric Chivers, and published at the Library Bureau and Publishers' Permanent Book Exhibition, 10, Bloomsbury Street, London. [Sept. to Dec., 1895.] 4 nos. 8°.

Each number contained its own subject and title index. The monthly numbers for 1895 were only preliminary. The twelve numbers for 1896 form the first volume of the "New Catalogue of British Literature," described below. The numbers for 1897 are called Vol. 2, and those for 1898 are numbered Vol. 3. Seven numbers only were issued in 1898, the last one being in August, with its cumulative index, when publication was suspended.

1896

New Catalogue of British Literature, 1896. A record of the publications of the Year arranged in a numerical sequence, with full details of the books, and two indexes:—(1) Subjects and Titles. (2) Authors. Com-

### THREE CENTURIES OF

piled by Cedric Chivers. London: Library Bureau, 10, Bloomsbury St., W. C. 1897. (4) 292 pp. and indexes. 8°.

1897

New Catalogue of British Literature, 1897. A record of the publications of the Year arranged in a numerical sequence, with full details of the books, and two indexes:— (1) Subjects and Titles. (2) Authors. Edited by Cedric Chivers and Armistead Cay. London: 10, Bloomsbury Street, W. C. 1898. (4) 375 pp. and indexes. 8°.

1890-1897

English Catalogue of Books. Titles classified under author and subject in one strict alphabet, with particulars of the size, price, year of publication and name of publisher of works issued in Great Britain and Ireland and the principal works published in America. Vol. V. January 1890 to December 1897. London: Sampson Low, Marston, & Company (limited) St. Dunstan's House. Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, E. C. 1898. 1180 pp. 8°.

1897-1900

The [month of issue] Monthly Part of The English Catalogue of Books for [year of

## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

issue] Giving Full Titles Classified under Author and Subject in one Strict Alphabet, with particulars of the Size, Price, Month of Publication, and Name of Publisher of the Books issued in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Principal Books published in America. Being a Continuation of the 'London' and 'British' Catalogues. [Vignette, etc.] London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co. Ltd. . . . 48 numbers, sup. roy. 8°.

Separate issue of the weekly lists, in one alphabet, of *The Publishers' Circular*, published from January, 1897, to December, 1900, when publication was suspended. In the United States the publication bore the imprint of *The Publishers' Weekly* until July 1900, when G. E. Stechert became the exclusive agent.

### 1898-1900

The English Catalogue of Books. Titles classified under author and subject in one strict alphabet, with particulars of the size, price, year of publication, and name of publisher of works issued in Great Britain and Ireland and the principal works published in America. Vol. VI. January 1898 to December 1900. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Company (Limited,) St. Dunstan's House Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, E. C. 1901. (4) 782, (1) pp. 8°.

## THREE CENTURIES

1901, etc.

Monthly Gazette of English Literature, Containing a classified list of Publications Issued during the Month of [month and year of issue.] 8°.

Separate issue of the classified bibliography that appears each month in *The Bookseller*. Published with the individual imprints of a number of booksellers in England and in the United States.



PERIODICALS PUBLISHED FOR THE  
ENGLISH BOOKTRADE

1797-1903



# PERIODICALS PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH BOOKTRADE

1797-1903

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[The list given under the above caption, it should be borne in mind, comprises a selection only of the more important serials published in London, for the use of the booktrade, (chiefly during the nineteenth century, when such publications first came into vogue,) which were restricted more particularly to the record of recently-published English books. No attempt has been made to include the numerous periodicals relating to the publications of individual publishers, to books printed in the colonies, periodicals for the antiquarian trade, or any of the literary reviews intended for the general public.

The material excluded from this and from the preceding list, being intended for general rather than special use, hardly comes within the scope of trade bibliography ; and inasmuch as the *data* in the field of general bibliography is by far more voluminous than that presented in this work, it should form the subject of another volume which, the writer hopes, some more capable hand may undertake to produce.

In preparing this list, the undersigned was materially assisted by Mr. J. S. Hugill, at Sampson Low, Marston & Co's, who relieved my associate, Mr. Wilberforce Eames, of all responsibility for the matter contained in the following pages. — A. GROWOLL.]

### THREE CENTURIES OF

1797-1801

The Monthly Epitome and Catalogue of New Publications. London, 1797-1801. 5 vols. 8°.

Continued as :

1802-1804

The Monthly Epitome, or, Readers Their Own Reviewers. New Series. London, 1802-1804. 3 vols. 8°.

Continued as :

1805, 1806

The Literary Magazine ; or, Monthly Epitome of British Literature. London, 1805, 1806. 2 vols. 8°.

1805-1828

The Monthly Literary Advertiser. London : W. Bent, 55 Paternoster Row. [Published on the 10th of each month, May 10, 1805, to July 10, 1828.] 27 vols. 4°.

This paper contained advertisements on subjects of literature only, arranged under five heads : (1) Works Now First Published ; (2) New Editions ; (3) Lately Published ; (4) In the Press ; (5) Literary Intelligence, which included notices of works preparing for publication, etc. In every number for December appeared an Index to the new publications, which formed a sort of annual catalogue.

For years it has been supposed that *Bent's Literary Advertiser* was actually begun in 1802, but of this no proof can be found. No. 1 of the series noted above was printed by George Woodfall at 22 Paternoster Row, for William Bent, who was at that time at 55 Paternoster Row, and was dated May 10, 1805. No. 220,

## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

the issue for July 10, 1823, bears the imprint : " published by the Executor of the late Wm. Bent." The issue for October 10, 1823, bears the imprint : " Published for the Executor of the late Wm. Bent by Hurst, Robinson & Co., 20 Cheapside." In August, 1825, the address was changed to 5 Waterloo Place. In September, 1825, the name of Simpkin & Marshall was added to that of Hurst, Robinson & Co. as publishers, and the next year, in May, 1826, the imprint was changed to " London : Published for Executors of late Wm. Bent, by Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers Hall Court," which it remained to the end of the series, No. 279, July 10, 1828, when publication seems to have been suspended. Four years later the periodical was resuscitated by William Bent's son under the following title :

1832-1860

Bent's Monthly Literary Advertiser and Register of Engravings, Books on the Fine Arts, &c., including a Catalogue of the New Books and Principal Engravings, published in Great Britain, with their sizes, prices and publishers' names. London : Robert Bent, 13 Paternoster Row. 29 vols. January 10, 1832, to June 16, 1860. 4°.

Incorporated, July 26, 1860, with *The Bookseller*.

1837-1845

The Publisher's Circular. Advertisements connected with Literature and the Fine Arts ; with a Classed Index : to which is annexed a complete alphabetical catalogue of the new works and new editions, their sizes, prices, date of publication, and publishers name

### THREE CENTURIES OF

from September, 1837, etc. London: Published by Sampson Low at the Office 57 Skinner Street, Snowhill; and at 42 Lamb's Conduit Street. 1837-1845. 8°.

After Vol. XII, the alphabetical catalogue bears the title of "Sampson Low's Catalogue of new Books, etc." In 1845 the title was changed as follows :

1845-1883

The Publisher's Circular, and General Record of British and Foreign Literature; containing a complete Alphabetical List of all New Works published in Great Britain, and of every Work of Interest published abroad. London: Sampson Low, 1845-1883. 8° and 4°.

In 1883 the title was amplified, as follows :

1883-1890

The Publisher's Circular, and General Record of British and Foreign Literature; containing a complete Alphabetical List of all New Works published in Great Britain, and of every Work of Interest published abroad. Also Advertisements connected with Literature and the Fine Arts; to which is annexed a complete alphabetical Catalogue of New Books and New Editions, including Pamphlets, Single Sermons, &c., with the

## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Sizes, Prices, Dates of Publication and Publisher's Names. London: [The imprint changed as the firm name changed, viz: S. Low & Son; Sampson Low, Marston, Searle Rivington & Co.; and Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Lt'd.] 1883-1890. 8°.

Continued as a quarto under the following title:

1891, etc.

The Publishers' Circular and Booksellers' Record of British and Foreign Literature. Established 1837. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Company, Limited. January 10, 1891-19 —. 4°.

Since January, 1899, (No. 1697) a buff-colored cover has been added to each Number of *The Publishers' Circular*.

1858-1860

The Bookseller, a handbook of British and Foreign Literature containing a complete list of all the works issued in the United Kingdom and the Chief Works published abroad during the Year 1858, etc. London: Published [by Edward Tucker] at the Office, 17 Warwick Square, Paternoster Row. 1858-1860. 8°.

On July 26, 1860, *Bent's Monthly Literary Advertiser* was merged with *The Bookseller* and the title changed as follows:

## THREE CENTURIES OF

1860, etc.

The Bookseller A Hand-book of British and Foreign Literature, With which is incorporated *Bent's Literary Advertiser*, established in the Year 1802. Published Monthly. London: Published at the Office, 12 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, [by Edward Tucker until 1863, then by Joseph Whitaker & Sons.] 1860 —. 8°.

In 1863 Joseph Whitaker purchased Mr. Tucker's interest in *The Bookseller* and continued its publication until his death, since when it has been conducted by his sons. The title was changed in October, 1872, to *The Bookseller, a newspaper of British and Foreign Literature*, etc.

1859, 1860

Index to Current Literature; comprising a reference to every book in the English language as published, and to original literary articles of distinctive character in serial publications. By S. Low. London: S. Low 1859, 1860. Nos. 1-8. 8°.

1869-1872

The Bookbuyer's Guide: being a List of the Principal Books published in the various Departments of Literature . . . Published [quarterly] by Head, Hole & Co., 1 Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row, London. 9 nos., 1869-1872. 4°.

Edited by Thomas J. Fenwick. The last two numbers were



## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

published by E. W. Allen, 11 Ave Maria Lane, E. C. Suspended in March, 1872.

1874

The Booksellers' Circular and Bookbuyers' Guide : a Monthly Journal of Current Literature. Published by W. E. Goulden, 27 High Holborn, W. C., London. 1874. No. 1. fol.

No more seems to have been published. Very likely suspended to make room for the following :

1874-1876

The Literary Mart and Book Exchange : a Monthly Journal for Publishers and Booksellers. Published by W. E. Goulden, 27 High Holborn, W. C., London. 1874-1876. 22 nos. July, 1874, to March, 1876. fol.

1877

The Book Circular : a Monthly Record of New Books and New Editions Classified According to Subjects . . . Published by L. Reeve & Co., 5 Henrietta St., Covent Garden, London. 7 nos. January 1, to June 1, 1877. sup. roy. 8°.

THREE CENTURIES OF

1881, etc.

Stationery, Bookselling and Fancy Goods, [Morriss's Trade Journal.] Ed. by J. S. Morriss. London: J. S. Morriss. 1881-19 —. 4°.

Three Journals in one, having the following separate headings: "Stationery," "Bookselling, a review of current and forthcoming publications," and "Fancy Goods and Toy Trades Journal."

1883-1885

The Stationer and Bookseller. Monthly. 104 Fetter Lane, E. C., London. 12 nos. May 8, 1883, to April 30, 1885. sup. roy. 8°.

With the issue for June 23, 1883, No. 2, the title was altered to *The Stationers' and Booksellers' Journal*.

1888, etc.

The Newsagent and Booksellers' Review. The Official Organ of Newsagents, Booksellers and Stationers National Union. London: G. F. Goulder, 7-12, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W. C. 1888-19 —. 4°.

Now published weekly on Saturdays from 190 Fleet Street, E. C.

1889

Books. A Weekly Journal for those who buy them, sell them, & read them. London, 88 Chancery Lane. 1889. roy. 8°.

The first number was dated April 18, 1889. The compiler has seen no others.

ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

1890, 1891

Newsman & Publication Register an organ for newsagents, booksellers, publishers, &c. 170 Strand, London. Nos. 1 to 10, October 25, 1890, to September 1, 1891. 8°.

1890-1895

The Book World. A Journal for Publishers, Booksellers. . . . Edited by Boswell. London, 1890-1895. 39 nos. fol.

1892

The Book Review Index. June 1892. Published by Oakes & Reader, 58 Fleet St., London. 4°.

Contains a list of new books, chiefly noticed during the quarter March to May, 1892, with index to principal notices. Only one number has been seen by the compiler.

1892-1896

Bookselling: a Journal of information for Publishers, Booksellers, Writers and Readers. Monthly. P. Cockrum, St. Paul's Buildings, Paternoster Row, London. 1892-1896. 4°.

Edited by Temple Scott.

1893, etc.

The Book and News Trade Gazette. Official Organ of Wholesale Newsagents' Association. [Published weekly by Sydney H. E.

### THREE CENTURIES OF

Foxwell,] 27 Chancery Lane, W. C. 1893 —  
4°.

First published from 19 and 20 Temple Chambers, E. C.

1895, 1896

The P. C. Newspaper. Magazine and Periodical Supplement. Gratis to subscribers to *The Publishers' Circular*. Published separately at  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. by Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd. February 16, 1895, to June 20, 1896. 4°.

With No 34, June 20, 1896, the title was altered to the following :

1896-1898

The Newsagents Chronicle. A Journal for all Engaged in the Production and Distribution of Newspapers & Serial Literature. Price  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. Being a Supplement to *The Publishers' Circular*. London: Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd. June 20, 1896, to December 17, 1898. 4°.

With the issue for December 11, 1897, this periodical, which had heretofore been published weekly, was published fortnightly. The following notice also appeared in the same issue: "In future *The Newsagents Chronicle* will not be issued as a supplement to *The Publishers' Circular*." On December 17, 1898, the *Newsagents Chronicle* was amalgamated with the *Book and Newstrade Gazette*.

1895, etc.

Bulletin of New Books. [Published every Tuesday and Friday evenings by] Simpkin, Mar-

ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

shall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd., at 4  
Stationers Hall Court, London, E. C.  
1895 —. 4°.

First number appeared April 2, 1895.

1897, etc.

Aldine News Agents' Trade Journal. Monthly.  
Aldine Publishing Co., Ltd., 1-3 Crown  
Court, Chancery Lane, London, W. C.  
1897 —. 4°.

Deals with "all current topics of interest to the book and news  
rade."

1901, etc.

The Book Trade: for Booksellers, Stationers,  
&c. 5A Paternoster Row, London, E. C.  
1901 —. med. 4°.

Published monthly since December 1901.



APPENDIX.







## Cupiētes emere libros infra notatos venient ad hospiti- cius subnotatum Venditorem habiturū largiſſimum.

Ēum plurimorū phorū ſiſta ſit. oibus in actōnibō maiorē curā abhibēdā eſſe. ut vitæ  
p̄petuitatē p̄ſtare poſſim? : ad hāc quitē p̄ſeq̄ndā. q̄libet mortalis tenet totia virtū  
bus in ſudare. Qd̄ et aſſeq̄ poſſit. a nris maioribō crebitū ē: ſi ſingilia meditātōnibō  
opibulq̄ honeſti ſōza accuratiſſime p̄ponat. Sed in his oī p̄ſimāq̄ affectōnū genē  
a nōnultis illuſtribō virtū. huiuſcemōi glā diuerſo calle q̄ſita eſt. Nāz ab alijs phia  
naſalie. ut plātō et areſtotele: alijs mozat. ut ſeneca: nōnultis poemata. Alijs tū eē  
ē de homero 7 virgilio: pleriq̄ etiā eloq̄ntia. ut demoſtene 7 cicerone. Alijs tū impa-  
bia. tū p̄uerſādis a diſtribūtibōq̄ regibō. ut legiſt̄ de ligurdo. ſolone. et trayano impa-  
tore: necnō de iuſtiniano. q̄ p̄ſuluz iuraz corp' in lucē reburū. q̄ reducēte q̄ plures  
iurificōſulti. vitē p̄petuitatē p̄leq̄ arbitrat̄ ſūt: veluti Quir' imuti? . paul'. ol' plan'.  
miltiq̄ p̄terea q̄s loq̄ū eēt recēſere. Nēq̄ q̄ theologia ſacra oīm ſciāz coronā ē: ma-  
xime circa materā q̄ epigot canōibō legituſue ſulcita. Quibō etiā p̄fici hō ſi natus  
ſi vniue. ſū r̄ oīm lucrē: ſia dō ſui detrimētū patiat. Si p̄pim ſciōz clariffim? : dñs Antonin'  
doctoz) ſatis ē. et ſi cetera neſcis. Quo p̄mot' vir p̄ſilioz clariffim? : dñs Antonin'  
olim caulaz romāe ſebus p̄ſitum? : demū archieps florentin'. Sūmā egregiā i q̄nū  
oz p̄tes diſtincta p̄geſſit: q̄ ut vere vitē p̄petuitatē p̄leq̄ facile poſſem?. Parē pri-  
mā creatōis imenſitatē. et eaſ exp̄ hūane nobilitatē. atq̄ ne ab ea laborēſ diuitia le-  
ge ſulcita p̄dūp̄it. Secūda p̄te criminioſas eno: mitatē q̄bō hō ſua nobilitatē etiā 3  
bobie labit: ſubiurū. Tercia p̄te ſtatibō vniue: noz ſac̄mētalia remedia q̄bō qlibet  
reſtituerē: p̄ſcripſit. Et q̄nta p̄te ne recidiuū patereſ p̄ſuatiua vtrū. gratz 7 do-  
noz ſp̄ūſſi: coadiūp̄it. Et q̄ ſapientiffimo teſte q̄ abbit ſciam: abbit 7 laborē. p̄tes  
deterriti magno ſūptu q̄ i p̄pabis volumibō impēdē' erat. otio aut ignaue debi-  
ti. vel ad alia ſe porit' opa traſtulēſt. Quoz tandem necitātē: ſine hūano artificio: ſi-  
ue diuitia ope ſubueſtū ē: ut iuenta nra etate hac ip̄rimēbi ſi ap̄ ſacilitaz. pleriq̄ ſe  
ſtudijs dēdicarūt: q̄ p̄uo ſūptu plūma liboz voluminū nūero p̄ hāz ſi ap̄ imp̄ſſozes p̄-  
ros euabē nitunt. Et q̄ quis ia de magno voluminū nūero p̄ hāz ſi ap̄ imp̄ſſozes p̄-  
ficē volētū necitātē p̄uſū ſit: nēo tñ eo p̄ id nouiſſimū ( q̄d̄ qz mobernū 7 vtilimū )  
op' er' iægro aggreſſ' ē: deterriti ( ut optinoz ) magna cobicū 7 ſi ap̄ m̄titudie. Re:  
uolūtēs igit̄ hoc i aſo. theologie ſacre quibē alumni. rez ſatidignā. 7 tanq̄ nouis  
mozibō. nouis artibōz neceſſaria. hac ſi ap̄ effugie charactēriſata op' p̄ſectū 7 cor-  
ſalubriter p̄ſulere: oīm conamie curare debēt h̄mōi ſūmā Antoninā le pence h̄re.  
Exp̄tēſq̄ ſibi p̄pare ad hoſpitiū ſele recipiāt ſubſcriptū vebitorē hituri benignū;

### Antheologia

Sūmaz Antonini egregiā in q̄tuoz  
p̄tes diſtinctā. ut ſupra claret.  
Pantheologia. id ē tota theologiā.  
Biblias ameniſſime imp̄ſſas.  
Gloſam ordinarias Petri Lombar-  
di ſuper p̄ſalterio.  
Specula vincencij quatuoz.  
Itēz ſūtaipatrum  
Sūmā p̄ſam alē piſanella  
K. ationale diuinorū officioz.  
Quēſtiōes d̄ poētia dei. b. Thome  
Secundā ſecunde beati Thome.  
Concordantias maiorēz Bible.  
Itēz vitam xp̄i.

### Demonones

Diſcipulum de tempore 7 ſanctis per-  
totum annum.  
Lugones de Brato per totū annū.  
Leonhardū de Elano de ſanctis.  
Quadrageſimale leōhardi d̄ vtrino.  
Quadrageſimale gricich de uuo cor-  
rectū ſibiſq̄ ip̄ſius doctoris ep̄mij  
Elocabulariū Salomonis  
Boeciū de conſolatione p̄ſbie  
Aucennā.  
Aggregatorē.  
Pandectā;

### Antimedicinis

Aucennā.  
Aggregatorē.  
Pandectā;

## APPENDIX.

### KOBERGER'S BOOK LIST.

THE plate that faces this page, "A Book List used by one of Koberger's Travelling Agents," was found by Dr. Reuss of Würzburg, pasted in the cover of a *Fasciculus temporum Coloniae H. Quintell* 1479, and was first described in Naumann's *Serapeum*, in 1845. Oscar Hase in his work on "Die Koberger" thinks there is enough evidence to justify him in assuming that the list was printed in 1487. Dr. Wilhelm Meyer, of Speyer, in his account of "Bücheranzeigen des 15. Jahrhunderts," in the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, November, 1885, is inclined to think that the list was printed between 1479 and 1480, either at the time the fourth volume of the "Summa Antonini" was first brought out or shortly after. Of the twenty-two books advertised, Dr. Meyer finds that only nine were printed by Koberger, viz. : No. 1, in 1477-79; No. 2, in 1477; No. 3, in different years; Nos. 6, 7, 12 and 15 in 1478; No. 17, in 1479; and No. 19 in 1476. Nos. 8 and 13 were reprinted by Koberger in April and August, 1480, but it is not likely that his editions are the ones he advertises. There remain therefore thirteen books that were not printed by Koberger. Of these not fewer than six are issues (*sine loco et anno*) printed from the types usually ascribed to Mentelin, namely Nos. 5, 8, 11, 13, 20, 21, (22?) One or two, Nos. 16 and 18, are ascribed to St. Ulrich and Afra of Augsburg, one, No. 4, to Sensenschmid of Nürnberg, and the remaining four, Nos. 9, 10,

### THREE CENTURIES OF

14 and 22, are by unknown printers. There seems to be no doubt, however, that the list was printed by Koberger and distributed by his agents. Koberger it appears dealt in publications besides his own. Of this we have evidence in the fact that in 1476 there were confiscated at Paris in Koberger's possession besides a number of his own books an "Epistolæ Hieronymi," which at that time was not yet printed by him. It is certain that, so early as 1479, a considerable progress had been made in the development of the booktrade.

*A BOOK ADVERTISEMENT PRINTED BY PETER SCHÖFFER  
AT MAYENCE, 1469-1470.*

Dr. Wilhelm Meyer, to whose account of the book advertisements of the fifteenth century reference is made above, discovered the advertisement which faces page 3 in this volume, pasted, face down, into the inside cover of the Munich Latin Codex 458. In removing it the print was cut in two, but only one line seems to have been lost in the cutting. The manuscript was the property of Hartmann Schedel of Nuremberg, who was known to have collected pictures and printed matter such as this advertisement. It seems quite certain that the autograph note at the bottom of the sheet — "Venditor librorum reperibilis est in hospicio dicto zum wilden mann" — refers to the Gasthaus Zum Wildenmann, an ancient hostelry located in the Weinmarkt in Nuremberg. (See Lochner, "Die Abzeichen an nürnberg Häusern," Nürnberg, 1855, page 7.)

The advertisement, the third oldest known to be in existence,\* was printed by Schöffer sometime between June 13, 1469 and September 7, 1470.

\* The oldest advertisement known is that of the "Summa Astensis," published by Mentelin of Strassburg, c. 1469; the next oldest that of an advertisement of the Bible, by Eggestein of Strassburg, c. 1470.

## ENGLISH BOOKTRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Of the twenty-one titles the following are as yet unknown :

(8) Item consolatorium timorate conscientie venerabilis fratris iohannis nider sacre theologie professori's eximii.

(9) Item tractatum eiusdem de contractibus mercatorum.

(12) Item canonem misse cum prefacionibus et imparatoriis suis. [Dr. Meyer thinks this might possibly be the "Tractatus pro celebratione missarum secundum cursum diocesis maguntin," described by Hessels.]

(20) Item historiam griseldis. de maxima constantia mulierum.

The advertisement is important inasmuch as it gives evidence that publications such as No. 14 — "Item iohannem ianuensem in catholicon : a 1460" — which, according to general report were printed by Gutenberg himself, were still in possession of Schöffer a decade later.

Our reproduction varies but slightly from the original of this advertisement. The width of the original is 98 millim., the reproduction measures three millim. less.

### *A FRANKFURT LIST OF ENGLISH BOOKS, 1561-1620.*

A forerunner to John Bill's English supplements to his London editions of the Frankfurt Mess Katalog has been discovered by Max Spigatis in Georg Draudius's "Bibliotheca exotica," published in 1625, by Peter Kopff of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, the English portion of which is entitled "Bibliotheca Britannica, siue Catalogvs librorum anglicorum et scoticorum." In this list are recorded the titles of 312 English books and pamphlets printed by 213 publishers from 1561 to 1620, many of which are neither in the British Museum nor recorded in the Registers of the Company of Stationers of London, 1553-1640. The list is reprinted, with an interesting bibliographic introduction by Max Spigatis in the *Sammlung Bibliothekswissenschaftlicher Arbeiten*, hrsg. v. Karl Dziatzko, No. 15 : "Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Schrift-Buch-und Bibliothekswesens," vii., pp. 37-89. (Leipzig, M. Spigatis, 1902.)



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